The Courier-Journal.

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THE WAR.

McMahon moving Rapidly to Join Bazaine.

Part of the Crown Prince's Army Pursuing Him.

An Engagement Yesterday at Stenay.

The Road to Paris Left Open to the Prussians.

They are Within Six Days' March of the City.

The French Putting Every Man in the Army.

Stringent Regulations of General Trochu.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FROM ENGLAND.

The German Uhlans Expected at Paris—The King with the Crown Prince's Army—McMahon's Retreat.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Times this morning has the following resume of the situation. King William, leaving sufficient force before Metz, where the siege works rise like exhalations, joined the Crown Prince, who was pushing on for Paris. The movements of Marshal McMahon now begin to be intelligible. A fugitive from Woerth, evading Metz, he passed through the Vosges to the Moselle, to Nancy, to Chalons, where he was re-enforced by the Garde Mobile and volunteers. His obvious aims have been to bar the passage and prevent the advance of the Crown Prince on Paris. Affecting to disregard him, the latter moved on his flank, passed the camp at Chalons, offering McMahon a battle which the latter declined, retreating on Rheims, leaving the Chalons camp all to the Prussians. Since that time Rheims itself has been abandoned. The obvious motive throughout on the part of the French has been to avoid a fight. The Prussians are now within a short march of Paris, where, perhaps, some slight additional resistance may be met.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The German Uhlans are objects of prodigious terror at Paris. Their arrival there is momentarily expected. Patrols are stationed everywhere in the vicinity to announce the event.

The Prussians Still Advancing on Paris—Contradiction of other Reports.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The arrival of the King at Bar-le-Duc is the best comment on the French stories, assiduously spread in Paris, that the Prussians were caught in a trap at Metz. General McMahon's movements are known to the Prussians, and they do not think them of enough consequence to delay the advance of the Crown Prince, or prevent the detachment of parts of Gen. Steinmetz's and of Prince Frederick Charles' forces to strengthen the column moving on Paris.

The Prussian front now stretches thirty or forty miles, the main column apparently marching by Bar-le-Duc and Vitrey, while the left wing has enveloped Chaumont and Brienne, from 25 to 40 miles southward of the line of march of the main column. The French War Office privately asserts, nevertheless, that McMahon and Bazaine are in full communication, and pursuing the Prussians, which anybody may believe who likes.

The People of Wurtemburg Dissatisfied with Prussia.

[Special to the N. Y. World.]

LONDON, August 26.—I have now the key of the recent Wurtemburg mission to the English court. The people of Wurtemburg are dissatisfied with the course of the Prussian Government. The contingent of Wurtemburg in the Crown Prince's army is massed with that of Baden in one corps, and put under command, not of any Wurtemburg officer, but of the Prussian General Von Werder, second in command to the Crown Prince, as Governor of Stettin. This gives great offense in the field and at Stuttgart; more that the Bavarian corps are commanded by the Bavarian General Von Undsador Tan and Von Hartman. The King of Prussia has also announced his intention of bestowing Alsace and Lorraine upon his son-in-law, the Grand Duke of Baden, whose dominions are contiguous with Wurtemburg. Against all this Wurtemburg chafes, and is preparing to resist the projects of the Prussian crown.

The mission of Gen. Fiole to Rome has been entirely successful. The Italian army is moving to the frontiers, and there are no symptoms now remaining of trouble either in the Pontifical States or in Italy.

Italy Refuses to Assist France—Rumors of Fighting—An Engagement Near Stenay—[illegible] of Austrians—The Court Ladies in Prison.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Times contains a dispatch from Florence stating that Prince Napoleon's demand for assistance was declined by Italy.

A special Paris dispatch says there are rumors of fighting, but nothing authentic. McMahon will undoubtedly be in battle to-day, and there are fears that he will be defeated. Official circles are very silent, more so than at any former time this week.

The Standard has a special telegram from Virton, Belgium, Luxembourg, containing the following intelligence: "A sharp engagement occurred Thursday night at Stenay, near Montmedy, in which the Prussians were successful. Many of the French wounded are now at Montmedy."

The success of the French loss has no doubt been exaggerated grossly. Paris is still apathetic.

Bismarck from the first refused to permit any representative of Austria to accompany the army.

The Department of Marne, from Chalons to Vassey, is under the control of the Prussians.

Belgium has denied having permitted wounded Prussian soldiers to be sent across her territory.

The Echo prints a Paris telegram to-day stating that Madame Pagoria has been imprisoned at Vincennes, charged with communicating with the enemy. Other court ladies are implicated.

Reuter, in a communication to the London Times to-day, denounces the delay in the French telegraphic service. News messages sent in the afternoon do not generally arrive in time to be printed before the next afternoon.

The Prussians use the railway from Luneville to a point near Strasbourg to transport their wounded.

McMahon and Bazaine are still out of communication with Paris.

The Prussian cuirassiers have encamped at St. Remy.

A Formidable French Ram.

DOVER, ENG., August 26.—A formidable iron-clad ram, armed with two enormous guns, passed this port, under the French flag, this forenoon, steaming eastwardly.

Spain on the Look-out—Increase of the French Conscription.

[Special to the N. Y. Telegram.]

LONDON, August 26.—Special reports from Madrid state that the Junta have sent three Deputies to Paris to maintain a watch upon events, as complications were feared. These Deputies will at once open communications with the Republicans of France with a view to establishing a mutual course of Republican action in the two countries.

The drawing of the conscription at Paris is fixed for the 29th. The call is for 140,000 instead of 90,000 men.

The gunboats for the defense of the city have just arrived. The chief command of the squadron is confided to Capt. Thomassen.

French Recruiting.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The French Chambers have adopted a law providing that all able-bodied men between twenty and thirty-five years of age be enrolled for military duty, without liberty to procure substitutes.

Ominous Activity in England.

There is great activity in British armories and navy-yards. It is rumored that the British artillery has been ordered from Plymouth to Antwerp.

Sudden Somersault of the London Journals.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Times, News and other London journals are almost maudlin in their expressions of sudden affection for Prussia, but they misrepresent the average resolution of the English people.

A Detailed Account of the Battle of Forbach.

A special correspondent of the New York Times, dating from Saarbrucken, the 8th, gives the following account of the battle of Forbach:

The French had made a stand on two hills, divided by a narrow valley, and also behind an intrenchment on a plain extending from the side of the second of these hills up to a wood, which marked the left of the French position, the right being equally marked by a wood on the top of the first mentioned and most inaccessible of the two hills. On the second hill, in the middle position, the French seem to have suffered more than on the first. Behind a fragment of a hedge twenty yards long twenty-four Frenchmen were lying. Some had fired from behind regular intrenchments, others from behind little, improvised mounds of earth, others from behind a few logs and stones piled one above another.

The use of new arms of precision has developed in those who employ them a passionate love of cover. In a stand up fight in close quarters, such as was possible enough in the last century, troops who did stand up to receive the fire of the enemy would have very little chance of returning it now. The most inaccessible of the two hills, the Spickleberg, as the Germans call it, with a fortification of forests on the right was assaulted three times before it was taken. Of the scaling of the second day I say nothing, not knowing whether it was scaled at all until the French had been generally beaten. It was down below on the plain, extending from the side of the second hill to the wood which closed in the French position on the left that the decisive movement was made which terminated the action in favor of the Prussians. On this plain, lying down behind their entrenchments, the French had an impregnable position, which the Prussians, after being engaged from soon after ten in the morning until six in the evening, didn't attempt to storm; but fresh troops were coming up during the action, and Gen. Zastrow, whose corps d'armee, or part of it, was within reach on the line of the railroad which connects Saarbrucken with Treves, had been informed by telegraph of the state of affairs, beyond Volklingen, at a distance of 8 or 9 miles from Saarbrucken. The regiments of Zastrow's Corps, among them the 52d and 73d, crossed the Saar and the lofty range of hills, and hurried on at a run for two and a half miles, and, reaching the wood which closed in the French position on the left, entered, attacking the French on the flank and in the rear, inflicting terrible losses upon them. This decided the day, but the French still didn't retire without making the most vigorous resistance.

What was the meaning of the battle in which the Prussian killed and wounded amounted to nearly three thousand men? The French losses were estimated by the Prussians at nearly double that. The Prussian official bulletin says simply that the Prussians stormed the heights, attacked the French position and everywhere beat back the enemy towards Forbach; but the French must have been in retreat before the battle began, and that, no doubt, will be the French version of the affair. Even after their position had been turned the French kept on fighting until late at night, and, by account of the Prussians themselves, made their assailants pay most dearly for victory, but the Prussians do not mind paying dearly for victory. As the French gave way the victorious Prussians gradually made for the highroad which leads to Forbach, and the marks of bullets and balls on the trees which line the road on each side, and on a few small houses which had the misfortune to be placed along the path of retreat, show that the struggle must have been terrible. The last desperate stand made by the French was at a factory a few hundred yards on their side of the frontier.

Here the slaughter was frightful, and it only ceased with darkness. The next morning the Prussians pursued the enemy far beyond Forbach, and up to this time have made upward of 1,800 prisoners. I saw about 100 of them brought in yesterday, including a Colonel and a Lieutenant Colonel and several officers. Many were wounded, many more foot sore, while others came in in a tolerably good condition, and did not seem at all sorry to have been taken. The bearing of the prisoners generally was excellent, necessarily not haughty but dignified, all the same.

Reinforcements to be Sent to the Crown Prince—Large Number of German Nobles of High Rank Killed—Eight French Departments in Possession of the Prussians.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A dispatch from Berlin states that Gen. Falkenstein is reported to be moving with the greater part of his army to relieve King William and join the Crown Prince.

The North German Government has offered Mr. Washburne, through Mr. Bancroft, further supplies for the support of indigent Germans expelled from Paris.

Among the killed by the unmasking of the battery of mitrailleurs at Mars la Tour were Counts Westorp and Wesdalen, Barons Kliest, Witzeltun and Grimm, Prince Reuss and other noblemen of high rank.

Advices from Paris report eight departments in possession of the Prussians, namely, the lower and upper Rhine and Moselle, Meurthe, Meuse, Vosges, Marne, and Haute Marne. They contain 361,000 inhabitants. Great sufferings prevail in consequence of Prussian requisitions.

A Tribune correspondent, writing from the headquarters of King William at Gravelotte, says the French columns were seen by Prussian videttes, the day after the battle, on the road to Thionville, supposed endeavoring to escape, but are, nevertheless, cut off from McMahon.

The Hasty Evacuation of Rheims—Prussian Army on Short Rations—Its Position Before Metz.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A Tribune special correspondent writing from Rheims on the 24th says: This morning as we were at breakfast an officer of intendance informed us that we must start instantly for Pesthill. The Prussians are marching on Rheims, and are expected here this evening. True or not, this intelligence hastens the movement of the army, and makes it look more like a retreat than ever.

We are all on short rations. The first Prussian army having now occupied the same region for some days and the country is all about being eaten out, but supplies are hourly expected and the men are cheerful. I have just returned from a visit to the outposts of the army which are under the guns of forts St. Quentin and Carrieres, and looked down on the valley in which Metz lies. Large French camps may be seen between Metz and the hill crowned by St. Quentin. Yesterday and to-day the Prussian pioneers are throwing up earthworks for defense against sallies from Metz, but I believe the whole plateau is within easy range of the great fort, and that a bombardment would follow any attempt to establish an army in that position.

The same correspondent writes on the 19th that Prince Frederick Charles got between a part of Bazaine's column and pierced it. There is nothing to show positively whether they succeeded in getting back to Metz or away from it, but all this testimony points to the possible junction of Bazaine's forces by Vouziers with McMahon.

Prussian Cavalry within Fifty Miles of Paris—The French and Prussian Fighting Compared—The Violations of Truce.

LONDON, August 26, 10 P. M.—Prussian cavalry is reported at Doulevant, St. Remy, Prienne, Londres, and Chateau Thierry. The latter is 50 miles from Paris.

A letter from Berlin says the French in all their actions begin fire so soon that they cause great slaughter before the Prussians are within charging distance. It is admitted that the French fight bravely, but asserted that the positions they leave would have been retained under the same circumstances if occupied by the Prussians.

The King of Prussia left the battle-field at Rezonville at three o'clock in the afternoon. As he passed through Gorsel he was attended by Moltke, Verdy, Prince Frederick Charles, the Duke of Mecklenburg and Count Kukisoff. Count Bismarck, who was exploring the field of battle in his carriage with Gen. Sheridan, was not to be found when asked for by the King, and did not come in until dusk.

The following are the particulars of the recent violation of the flag of truce: On August 19th a farm house on the field was filled with French wounded. Our surgeons were so busy that they could not immediately attend to them, and Colonel Verdy, with a flag of truce, went to the enemy's lines to request the French to send surgeons to the sufferers. As he approached waving the flag he was fired upon, as before reported, and his mission of humanity defeated.

A similar case occurred at Mansel, when the besieged fired on the flag which brought the summons to surrender.

There are now two hundred thousand French prisoners of war in Germany.

Bazaine on the Point of Capitulation.

LONDON, August 26.—A special correspondent at Bar le Duc writes that Bazaine is surrounded in Metz by Prussian troops and is expecting to be compelled to capitulate his troops, they being short of provisions.

An Estimate of His Strength.

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

LONDON, August 26.—The best information about Bazaine's army, which all German official telegrams proves is shut up in Metz, makes his strength about 60,000. McMahon's army cannot exceed 100,000 really good troops, the remainder being raw levies.

The Tribune special correspondent telegraphs from Frankfort Friday that the Strasburg besiegers are making rapid progress. The citadel is in ruins and the arsenal is on fire. One battery has been silenced. The German trenches are close to the walls. The German losses are trifling. All the regiments before Metz has been filled up from the ordinary reserves.

Field Marshal Sir Alexander Woodward, governor of the Chelsea Hospital, who served in the Peninsular war, died this evening, aged 86.

The Tribune's special correspondent at Paris writes on Thursday evening: The Ministers say privately that it was Canrobert, who, with one or two divisions, got away after the battle of the 18th, and with whom McMahon hopes to effect a junction.

In the secret session of the Corps Legislatif to-day the ministers were notified by Keratry and other Deputies that the practice of withholding news would no longer be tolerated, and that the Deputies were determined that General Trochu's plans should not be interfered with by Count Palikao, or even by the Emperor.

The married men under forty-five, who have served and are now ordered into the army, number about 300,000, and the Provincial Garde Mobile will reach an equal number.

Gen. Failly's removal was ordered because he four times disobeyed McMahon's orders to re-enforce him before Woerth, saying he had the Emperor's orders to the contrary.

FROM FRANCE.

The Prussian Advance—Siege of Toul—Discussion in the Corps Legislatif—A Demand to be Made on Belgium—Fearful Devastation in Alsace.

PARIS, August 26.—Couriers of the enemy have been seen at Bratnne. German Uhlans have also appeared in the arrondissements of Lagny, but soon fell back to the northward. A corps d'armee is marching towards Chalons.

The Prussian Prince Royal is said to have been at St. Dizier on the 23d.

Half the troops lately besieging Toul have been marched to Nancy. The garrison of Toul defend the place heroically. The Prussian bombardment thus far has put but fifteen men hors du combat. The besiegers, on the contrary, have sustained serious losses.

The people of the outskirts of Stenay, between Verdun and Mezieres, are defending themselves against the raids of the Prussians and have inflicted considerable damage on the enemy.

War news is communicated from the Minister of the Interior under the greatest reserve.

General Trochu, Governor, has vainly demanded the displacement of Piestrie, Prefect of Police.

During the discussion in the Corps Legislatif yesterday Jules Favre informed the Deputies that, in his opinion, the recent French misfortunes were due to the leaders. After denouncing them he wanted to know whether it was for the dynasty or the nation that we are fighting.

The Minister of the Interior accounted for the delays of telegrams by saying that the Generals were too busy fighting.

The bakeries of Paris were all visited yesterday by the authorities to investigate whether they had a supply of flour to last forty days according to the average sales.

It is said the committee of the Corps Legislatif, charged with the consideration of military measures have proposed to enroll all men between twenty and thirty-five.

In the Corps Legislatif Montpayreaux proposed a total abolition of the Garde Mobile and a distribution of the men in the regular army. He claimed that the measure was urgent, and would give the regular army at least one hundred new regiments. At length the proposition was sent to the Military Committee. It will, no doubt, be adopted.

The French Government has taken measures to cause Belgium to arrest the transportation of munitions of war or wounded soldiers across her territory.

A letter to the Univers says: "A cry of horror rings throughout Alsace, which has been so tried by the war. Our magnificent cathedral at Marenthal no longer exists. The Prussians burned it after profaning the statue of the Virgin by covering it with mud and breaking it."

The Environs of Metz Inundated—Favorable News from both Armies—The Raids of the Uhlans—The Sortie at Toul—Matters at Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The environs at Metz have been inundated by order of the French authorities.

At the Council of Ministers yesterday favorable news was communicated from both of the French armies. It is now certain there was no serious fighting yesterday, as reported in the Figaro last evening.

The Government has received information that the Prussians are no longer at Chalons. The army of the Prince Royal has retrograded.

Orders have been given to the mounted gens d'armes to resist the raids of the Uhlans.

The Liberte says at Toul yesterday the Garde Mobile made a sortie, defeating and killing the greater part of two Prussian regiments.

PARIS, August 26.—General Trochu, Governor of Paris, has decided that all individuals devoid of means of subsistence, and whose presence contributes to the danger of public order, and to the security of person or property, or whose acts tend to impede the measures of the authorities for the defense and general safety, are to be expelled from Paris. All infractions of the above order must be defended before a military tribunal.

Many arrests were made last night. Over twelve hundred were occasioned by the order of General Trochu. Two hundred persons were arrested in the faubourg of Montmart.

The French Still Hopeful of France.

M. Gaillardet telegraphs as follows from Paris, the 25th, to the Courier Des Etats Unis:

"I shall be brief. I can't speak to you to-day about the movements of McMahon on whom now repose all hopes of the country. I may tell you I participate in those hopes and that I believe the vanquished of Woerth will soon take brilliant revenge. A great battle is imminent, not because we desire it, but because acting with rapidity is an indispensable condition of success to the enemy. Moltke knows Germany with its system of recruiting must conquer rapidly or be a true victim of the campaign. A fortnight's inaction on her part will give no opportunity of forming two new armies and re-enforcing those now resisting the invasion. Take my word for it that, unless some signal disaster occurs, we shall not listen to peace as long as a Prussian soldier remains on French soil. M. De la Tour, d'Auvergne and the whole press have unanimously approved of this.

The headquarters of King William are at Bar le Duc.

One corps of the Prussian army which took part in the battle of Woerth occupies the department of Aube.

The march of the enemy upon Paris continues, but with some hesitation.

There have been stormy sittings in the Corps Legislatif concerning errors of the committee of defense. As always happens, there has been a great deal of noise about nothing.

A Cheering Report for France.

[Special to the N. Y. Times.]

PARIS, Aug. 26, A. M.—Do not expect specific intelligence from this side for several days. There is a great strategic movement in progress, the importance of which is to be judged of by the reserve of the Generals and authorities here. All letters and communications for the army have been stopped. Correspondents are imprisoned wherever found. Place no faith in lying Prussian organs in London, or journals courting German patronage in New York. The military prospects of France are clearer and more certain than at any time since the commencement of the campaign.

The Reported Victory a Hoax—Expulsions From Paris—Every Frenchman Must go Into the Army.

[Special to the New York Sun.]

PARIS, Aug. 26, via BRUSSELS.—In spite of Government assertions, there is no communication with Bazaine.

The victory between Verdun and Chalons, reported by the Figaro, proves a hoax.

Gen. Trochu has published an order, expelling from Paris every person without the means of living, and of all interfering with the defense of the city.

Gen. Petrie has denied to Gen. Trochu the right of reviving four papers which were lately suppressed by the Government.

The prefects recommend the people of the provinces to submit politely to the Prussian authorities.

Every married man between 25 and 35 is to be mustered into service. Every officer under 70 years is to be recalled to duty in the army.

McMahon Endeavoring to Reach Bazaine—A Battle Imminent.

SEDAN, FRANCE, August 25.—McMahon is endeavoring to reach Bazaine by way of Mezieres, Montmedy and Thionville, but the Prussians have cut through Varrenus and Dun. There is fighting going on between Dun, Buzancy and Mouseay. According to all probabilities there will be an important action before long not far from Montmedy.

The Prussian Army Expected in Paris in Six Days—An Understanding Between the Government and Corps Legislatif—The French Loan a Great Success—Wholesale Arrests of Suspected Parties—Garde Mobile Merged into the Regular Army.

PARIS, August 26.—La Public says important information was received to-day by the Government concerning the positions, numbers and movements of the enemy. The corps of Prince Frederick Charles and a portion of the King's army is undoubtedly marching on Paris, while Gen. Steinmetz is left to hold Bazaine. The enemy may reach Paris in six days, should there be no change in the plans.

The Corps Legislatif went into Committee of the Whole last night, and held a secret session, during which ample explanations were made by the government in regard to the state of the defenses of the capital. Gen. Trochu did not attend the sitting last night, as the Minister, a superior officer, was present.

The Deputies of the left had an interview with Palikao last evening, which is reported to have been perfectly satisfactory to all.

Subscriptions to the new French loan exceed one thousand million francs.

The police last night made several hundred arrests. Many houses were searched. The arrests were chiefly made in obscure lodging-houses and hotels, in all two thousand persons.

The Opinion Nationale asks why England, whom no one menaces, arms in such feverish haste? The Opinion wants to know the object of this activity.

The Garde Mobile is to be merged into the regular army. All vagrants, suspected persons and those who might compromise the public safety have been ordered to leave Paris.

The Expulsion of Germans Denied—Thiers' Refusal to become one of the Committee of Defense—Prussian Depredations at St. Avold.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The Constitutionnel denies that the Germans were expelled from France at the beginning of the war. They were prevented leaving subsequently. However, all restriction was removed, and those who left did so of their own accord. They who now pretend they were expelled by force falsify.

The Constitutionnel wonders that Thiers should refuse to accept a place in the committee of defense. His great patriotism and his connection with the construction of the walls of Paris made it natural to select him among the first for the position. It is said that Count Daru will be appointed in his place.

The town of St. Avold having failed on account of total exhaustion to furnish rations for foragers, money was demanded by the Prussians. The town was given up to pillage for an hour and the inhabitants terribly treated.

Among the Prussians badly wounded in the battles of the last week is Baron Von Rohdin, husband of the celebrated prima donna Pauline Lucca.

A New Army—Liberal Subscriptions for the Wounded—Thirteen Deputies Among the Conscripts—Loss to the Germans by the French Blockade—Etc.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The conscription for 1870, which will be drawn Monday, makes a new army.

Subscriptions for the wounded, deposited in boxes hung up in the streets of Paris, amount to 4,000 francs daily. Yesterday 4,020 oxen, 302 cows, 26,042 sheep, and 1,012 pigs were taken into Paris.

Thirteen deputies have been drawn for the army.

Subscriptions amounting to ten thousand dollars for the French wounded have been received from Constantinople.

Clesinger, the sculptor, has volunteered.

The loss to German commerce by the French blockade is about $1,000,000 daily.

A corps called the Mounted Volunteers of Paris is forming. The Empress has offered the use of the Imperial hunting establishment, and several wealthy citizens have followed her example.

Amnesty to Refractory Soldiers—Large Subscriptions Received from America and Constantinople—Several Rich Prizes Captured by French Men-of-War—Latest from Strasbourg—Bazaine Victorious on the 23d—Phalsburg Still Holds Out, Etc.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Numbers of soldiers under arrest in different parts of France for light offences have been pardoned and immediately join regiments.

Sixty thousand dollars have been received from French residents in the United States for the wounded and a large sum from Constantinople.

The provincial journals say the Prussians increase the anger and hatred of peasants by desecrating Catholic churches.

Several rich prizes have been taken by the fleets in the channel and in the Baltic.

The last news from Strasbourg is that six persons were killed, sixteen houses burned, and the cathedral slightly damaged. The people take refuge in their cellars. The firing from the town killed a large number of the besiegers. As many spies still lurk in the city the commandant has ordered the soldiers to shoot all persons seen on the roofs of the houses.

Letters from Rheims, and one received via Belgium from the French camp, report that Bazaine gained a great advantage in the battle on the 23d, capturing many guns and prisoners. These reports, however, are probably repetitions of previous rumors which have not been confirmed, and are only telegraphed in the absence of official information.

All strangers who cannot give satisfactory accounts of themselves are required to leave Paris in case of siege.

The Journal Officiel says:

Though it is not proper to expose the plans of the Government, we may announce that the march of the Prussians on Paris will be retarded by every possible means.

Phalsburg continues its heroic defense. A church and twenty-one houses have been destroyed by shells, and the garrison repulsed two assaults, in which the Prussians lost 1,500 men. The town is well supplied with provisions and munitions of war. It has been summoned repeatedly to capitulate, but its commander replies that he will blow the place up first.

Last Week's Victories Claimed for the French.

MEZIERES, August 26, VIA PARIS.—Details coming in here show the Prussians received a serious check and suffered enormous losses in the battles of last week. After the last battle the wounded of both armies were brought here. There were over 120,000 Prussians, who were treated as well as our own wounded. The battle of the 18th was a real success for our arms. Its result was to render it impossible for all of King William's army to join that of the Crown Prince. Only a small portion of the King's troops went from Pont-a-Mousson to Bar le Duc to take part in the movement on Paris.

News of the Crown Prince's Advance—Palikao Denounces the Prussian Spies—Belgium Neutrality Actually Violated by the Prussians.

PARIS, July 26.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day M. Chevreau, Minister of the Interior, said the army of the Crown Prince seemed yesterday to have been arrested on its way and course, but it commenced advancing again to-day.

It is the duty of the Government to warn the Chambers, France and the people of Paris of the fact that the Committee of Defense have taken all measures to meet an assault or a siege. They might rely on the energetic measures of the Minister of War. They might count upon the valor of the people of Paris.

A similar communication was made to the Senate.

Palikao, in the Chamber yesterday, broke out into a bitter denunciation of Prussian spies, and said that they abounded in Paris. He pointed to the recent judgments of the Council of War as a proof. He had further evidence which he could show the members.

La Patrie semi-officially states that it has information concerning the violation of the territory of Belgium; that the Prussian wounded at Saarbruck and Saarlouis were so numerous, and so disastrous was the situation, that the Prussian authorities were forced to send them to Cologne and Dusseldorf, but owing to the fact that the armies needed the railway clear for re-enforcements and provisions, the wounded were conveyed through Belgium and Luxembourg, without notifying these governments until the wounded were under way. They could not then be sent back. Count Bismarck, when questioned on the subject, acknowledged the infraction of neutrality, but said he was forced so to act. France, says the Patrie, accepts the explanation of Belgium, but denounces to the world the action of Bismarck, who respects no treaties or diplomatic conventions.

Proclamation of Blockade.

PARIS, August 26.—The Journal Officiel publishes Admiral Guillamet's declaration of the blockade of the Baltic coast of Germany.

Railway Cut—The Army at Metz.

[Cable Special to the N. Y. Sun.]

ARLON, Aug. 26, via Brussels, Aug. 26.—The railway from Montmedy to Sedan has been destroyed at Margut, near the Belgian boundary. The Prussians are at Longuon.

A reliable gentleman, coming from Metz, says that the Prussians attacked Fort St. Julien on the afternoon of the 24th. He saw Bazaine's army after the battle of the 18th. It was in a frightful state.

Madame Canrobert Says She is Still in Paris—A Spy Condemned to Death.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The council of Ministers upon revision rejected the appeal of Prussia in behalf of Hirat, sentenced to death as a spy, and condemned him to be hung immediately.

The English journals having announced the arrival in England of the wife and family of Marshal Canrobert, Madame Canrobert writes to a Paris journal indignantly denying the statement and asserting that she has not been an hour out of the city of Paris.

Whereabouts of the Emperor and Prince Imperial—Prussian Proclamation.

PARIS, Aug. 26, Midnight.—The Prince Imperial has been sent to Pethel. The Emperor remains with the army of Gen. McMahon.

The Mayor of Rheims received on Wednesday a copy of the proclamation declaring that the penalty of death would be visited upon all civilians who commit acts of hostility.

FROM PRUSSIA.

Where the Main Army Is—The French Story of a Prussian Defeat Denied—Heavy Artillery Battle at Strasbourg.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—One corps of the first and second armies still confront Bazaine, while the remainder of the Prussians have marched on Paris.

The French stories that the Prussians were checked yesterday between Chalons and Verdun are false.

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 26.—There was a severe artillery battle at Kehl and Strasbourg on Wednesday night, lasting until Thursday morning at 5 o'clock. A large part of the citadel and arsenal in Strasbourg was destroyed. Many fires occurred in that city on account of the vigorous bombardment. The French battery located at Marvien was captured without loss to the Prussians. The French fire has destroyed about twenty houses in Kehl.

Terrific Bombardment of Strasbourg—Heavy Fighting at Stenay.

MINDLEHEIM, BAVARIA, Aug. 26.—Since last Tuesday evening the bombardment at Strasbourg by the Prussians has been incessant. The citadel is very badly damaged and the walls terribly battered. Several magazines exploded in the city and at the forts. Fires have also broken out in different places. Prussian losses trifling.

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 26.—Heavy fighting commenced last night at the town of Stenay, ten miles from Montmedy in the direction of Vouziers. The Prussians have cut the railway between Chauvange and Laumonlily. The wounded are brought to Montmedy. The gates of the city have been closed. An assault on Montmedy is expected.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The fourth army, under command of the Prince Royal of Saxony, is forming to co-operate with the third army in its movement on Paris. The accounts from Strasbourg represent that the Faubourg Nationale suffered severely from the fire of the besiegers. It is reported that the cathedral was slightly damaged, but this is doubtful.

Unfavorable Demonstration at Berlin.

PRAGUE, Aug. 26.—One of the journals publishes a letter of a Berlin correspondent, dated August 19th, from which we extract the following:

We are persuaded here that efforts are making to conceal the fact that the Prussian army lost seriously in the battles of the 15th and 16th. The details furnished here are not credited. It is openly asserted that the losses were so great that the army is disorganized and not able to advance, which will allow the French time to gather immense strength, causing the Germans to pay dearly for their first successes.

Yesterday a demonstration was made before the palace. Crowds assembled and demanded to know the news. What the Queen informed them in reply was no worse than that already known. The crowd then dispersed slowly, unconvinced and dissatisfied.

Effect of the French Refusal—The Unity of Germany Cemented by the Blood of her Heroes.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The effect of the refusal of the French to permit the wounded to pass over neutral territory will be that the French wounded in our hospitals must wait until the Germans are treated.

The Prussian Moniteur, referring to the slaughter of Prussians, Bavarians, Wurtembergers, and Badeners, sees the unity of Germany cemented by the blood of her heroes.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Spanish Throne.

[Special to the World.]

LONDON, Aug. 26.—An envoy from Madrid has arrived in Florence to reopen negotiations for offering the Spanish throne to Prince Thomas, of Genoa, son of the Duchess of Genoa, and brother-in-law of the Prince Royal of Italy. The Papal Government no longer opposes the plan, and Marquis Rapalto, step-father of the Prince, favors its resumption. The Prince is sixteen years old.

The French Troops in Rome.

ROME, Aug. 26.—The conduct of the French legion in demanding to return to France was so menacing that the Pope dismissed the troops at once.

Prince Napoleon's Mission to Italy a Failure.

FLORENCE, Aug. 26.—It is certain that Prince Napoleon's mission to this city has been a failure.

New French Minister to the United States.

The Courier De Bayonne says: J. J. Weiss, who succeeded Provost Paradol in the chair of literature at Aix, and who founded the Journal de Paris, will be appointed Minister of France at Washington.

Personal.

Ole Bull sailed for America, and Marie Seebach, the tragedienne, leaves to-morrow on the steamer European.

Austria on Mediation.

VIENNA, Aug. 26.—Austria has asked the other great powers to give notice of any individual attempt at mediation between France and Prussia, and promises herself to act in accordance with this suggestion.

The Last Troops Leave Rome.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The last company of French troops embarked at Ceolta Vecchia on Sunday, the 21st. The Jesuits still urge the Pope to withdraw from Rome and establish himself at Malta.

Tranquility to be Wept At.

MADRID, August 26.—The report of a quarrel between Gen. Prim and his colleague Zorilla is explicitly contradicted.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Aug. 26, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 91¾. American securities are quiet; 62, 87¼; '65s, old, 86¾; '67s, 85¾; 10-40s, 82¾. Stocks dull; Erie, 17¾; Illinois Central, 109¾; Great Western, 22. At Frankfort bonds are steady at 91¾.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Bonds dull. Rentes 69f 75c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26.—Cotton sales 65,000 bales; exports 11,000 bales; speculation 4,000 bales; stock 524,000 bales—American 221,000 bales. Receipts for the week, 57,000 bales; American 9,000. Quantity afloat, 414,000 bales; American, 50,000. The market to-day was dull and declining, with sales of 8,000 bales uplands at 8¾@9d; Orleans 9¼@9¾d. The Manchester market was dull. Receipts of wheat for the past three days amount to 10,000 quarters; American, 5,000. Breadstuffs quiet and steady; California white wheat, 10s 6d; red Western No. 2, 8s 10d; winter 9s 10d. Western flour 15s. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 30s. Oats 3s 5d. Barley, 5s. Peas 37s 3d@38s. Pork buoyant at 130s. Beef, 123s 6d and buoyant. Lard 73s 6d. Cheese 61s 6d. Bacon firm at 59s for Cumberland cut and 63s for short rib middles. Common rosin firm at 14s. Spirits petroleum 1@1¾d, refined 1s 7¾d@1s 8d. Tallow 43s 6d. Turpentine 25s. Linseed oil £31 10s @£31 15s. Linseed cake £10 15s@£11.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Tallow dull at 43@43s 6d. Sperm oil 86@81s. Sugar active at 31s 6d@31s 9d on spot. Whale oil £36 10@£37. Calcutta linseed heavy at 56s. Refined petroleum heavier at 1s 5¾d@1s 6d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 26.—Petroleum quiet at 5¾.

HAVRE, Aug. 26.—Cotton 100f for Orleans.

Paris After the Defeats.

[Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

The physiognomy of Paris during all this dismal day was most remarkable. Notwithstanding a drenching rain, bodies of young men, four or five hundred in each band—with banners inscribed with "Give us Chassepots! Give us Arms!"—marched at intervals along the Boulevards, the Place Vendome, the Place Beauveau, (residence of the Minister of the Interior), silently, without cries of any sort, except on reaching the Ministerial residences, when each body would shout with one voice, 'Arms! Arms! to march against the Prussians!' A giddy party in a carriage on the Boulevard attempt to sing La Marseillaise in an effort at gayety—an old gentleman steps from the sidewalk and said "This is no time for singing; we do not know yet which of us has lost a brother or a friend in the battle;" and the song was hushed instantly. It was horribly solemn.

☞ A New Hampshire paper expects its Celtic traders to excuse its reference to the suicide of "a colored Irishman," when it intended to say a Concord Irishman.

CASUISTRY.

Henry Ward Beecher on Three Questions of Business and Religion.

[From the New York Ledger.]

We have received three questions, with the request that we would reply in the Ledger:

1. Is it sinful to make bottles for a whisky or brandy bottler?
2. Is it sinful to sell an instrument—innocent in itself—to a gambler, for gaming?
3. If one takes a billiard table for debt, should he sell it for public playing?

These questions belong to a very large company of like questions which spring up in business life, and which are extremely perplexing to the Christian casuist.

The root of the difficulty is created by the ethical principle that no man has a right to lend his influence, directly or indirectly, and still less to derive his advantage from, the promotion of evil. But while this general statement is true, there are many cases in which the application of it is impeded.

In regard to crimes against life and public weal, men hardly hesitate as to duty. No one would sell a pistol or knife, knowing that it was to be used for purposes of murder. And yet, if one keeps a magazine for the sale of fire-arms, and men come in to buy arms, which more likely than not will go into brawls, shall the merchant refuse to sell? A temperance man refuses to sell whisky, but shall he refuse to sell corn to a corn merchant, knowing that it will go from him to a distillery? Shall a merchant refuse to sell red flannel because it will be used, in distilling, for strainers? And, if yes, shall he refuse to sell nails, glass and paint to be used in repairing a distillery? And, if yes, shall he sell tea, coffee and flour, broadcloth, shoes and hats to the distiller, knowing that all these will keep him alive and aid him in carrying on his business? And if to this one says yes, then it amounts to this: That a temperance man should endeavor to prevent distilling and selling of liquor by commercial non-intercourse; and this brings to the surface the real question: Will moral reform be promoted, on the whole, by coercion and by social disfellowship?

Take another instance. When the member of Congress for New York, the Hon. John Morrissey, wishes to open a gambling saloon at Saratoga, and goes to Mr. A. T. Stewart for a loan, Mr. Stewart would refuse it on the ground of its immorality.

But if, instead of a loan, Hon. Mr. Morrissey selected five thousand dollars' worth of carpets, curtains, linens, etc., should Mr. Stewart refuse to sell them? Is a man bound to trace out the ten thousand veins and arteries by which a bad man is socially connected with his fellows, and refuse a drop of blood to any of them, lest he participate in that man's evil? Would that mode of action, on the whole, best promote the cause of virtue? If it would, then there is no doubt as to the line of duty. Every man must become a judge of his fellow-man's pursuits, and, if he be evil, must separate himself from him in all things.

But such a course would make society impossible. It would do to social life what the principles of authority and sectarianism have done for religion, splitting up the Christian world into splinters, and consuming the power of religion in quarrels. The genius of the Old Testament was to separate from evil men, and keep them aloof. But when men had grown morally robust a new principle came in, and good men are to live with bad men, to restrain them by their example and by kindness. God does not produce evil. But He lends his sun to the good and to the evil, and sends rain on the just and on the unjust.

With such explanations, I would say, specifically:

1. If you are manufacturing bottles for the market at large, and a distiller wished a lot, I should treat him like any other customer, on the ground that, on the whole, taking one case with another, commercial non-intercourse would injure rather than promote the cause of temperance.

2. If I had a fast horse I would not sell him at all, if I could help it—provided he was very fast; but if I was going to sell at auction I should not refuse any responsible man's bid. I would, if I could, sell to Mr. Bonner, who never bets; but if he would not buy, I would sell to Mr. Vanderbilt, even though he should be known to bet on horses and to be fond of bantering men who he knows won't bet.

3. I should certainly sell a billiard table to a public saloon. Billiard playing is not necessarily evil. The old concomitants of it, drinking and gambling, should be stripped off from it by moral influence. The way to cure a bad saloon in a village is to open a good one, without any evil surroundings, and make the young people safe there.

So long as Christian men refuse to take charge of amusements, and abandon them to selfish men, so long they will have incidental mischiefs. But Christianity ought to cast out the devil from amusements, and restore them to their right mind, and let [illegible] religion as now they too often serve [illegible].

How the Fenian Prisoners are Doing.

[From the New York Star.]

They are confined in the State prison, which is situated on State street, in the very pleasant village of Windsor, close by the Ascutney Mountain. "Confined," did I say? They are anything but that. They occupy a large room, twenty feet square, in the third story, over the guard-room. Not a bolt, bar or lock between them and the street. Nothing to keep them save their parole of honor. They take their meals at the table with the Superintendent and the Warden. As I went to the prison I found O'Neill sitting on the piazza reading, while Brown was walking in the yard. They seemed glad to see me, and I stayed several hours. The General gave me quite a history of his connection with the Brotherhood and with both the raids into Canada. He is writing out a statement or report setting forth all the facts connected with the late raid. The reason he has not done this before, while all these stories had been circulated against his character was, he feared any statement he should make might injure his associates at the time of their trial; but now, all the cases having been disposed of, he proposes to establish the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and let it strike wherever it will. I am satisfied whenever he does put the matter before the public in its true light, giving all the facts without fear or favor, General O'Neill will be viewed in a different light. His remarks to the court at the time of his sentence show him to be a patriot, an excellent soldier, a gentleman of considerable ability, an honest man, and a true friend of Ireland. O'Neill and Brown spend their time in reading and writing. Kind friends have loaned them books.

The action taken in different parts of the country about a pardon does not start with them; in fact, I think they fear it may injure their chance of a pardon by-and-by. I presume it is, as the General says, that there are any quantity of politicians who do not care anything about them or the cause who will make the subject of their pardon a hobby to ride into office on. Whenever the General sees any reasonable chance he will ask or accept of the kind offers of his true friends to receive such assistance as may be necessary to obtain a pardon. These prisoners are quite anxious about their families, who are dependent upon the charity of their friends while they are in confinement. I cannot believe their families will suffer. They will be provided for abundantly.

M. Farcy's Gunboat.

The famous gunboat invented by M. Farcy, naval lieutenant, has been sent from Cherbourg to Strasburg, by way of the Seine and the canals. This gunboat seems to have solved the problem of a craft possessing a very light draft of water, and able to carry a single gun of the largest known caliber. It was built at St. Denis, near Paris, in the workshop of Claparede & Co., and is nothing more than a floating gun-carriage. Its dimensions were 15 meters in length by 4 meters 60 centimeters in breadth; and although it has a displacement of 44 tuns, it draws but three feet of water. This is due to the peculiar construction of the hull, which is grooved longitudinally, to grooves so dividing the water as to offer the least resistance, giving at the same time great steadiness to the vessel. It is propelled by two small engines of five nominal horse-power, capable of working up to forty, and connected with two independent screws. Its average speed is six knots and a half, abundantly sufficiently for fighting purposes. By the help of its two screws it turns with unusual quickness, and in the same length of time, whether with the rudder alone or with two screws, in either case not exceeding one minute five seconds for a complete circle. But the diameter of the circle varies, being about 230 feet with the rudder alone, while with the help of the two screws acting in opposite directions, the vessel turns literally in its own length. It is needless to remark on the importance of the readiness with which such a craft can be handled in action. In this case the vessel will perform a revolution in less time than the gun can be loaded. And notwithstanding her extreme smallness, she is nevertheless to a certain extent seaworthy, being fitted with a *sou-avant*, ending in a prolonged spur or beak. When a wave strikes this beak it is broken, and, dividing to starboard and port, passes on either side, or falls harmlessly on deck, if it reaches so high.

Working of the German Military System.

The demands of the war on the German population are thus stated by a correspondent: One requires to be in Germany to have brought home to one the full practical working of a system that so sharply, without distinction of persons, gathers in all alike to compulsory service. The result is that at present in Prussia all men between 20 and 30, not disabled or for special reasons otherwise employed, are in the field. It is painfully impressive to see the deserted aspect of German cities. Who does not remember the busy crowds in the narrow streets of Cologne! Now they are dead and noiseless, with none but boys and old men to share their space with women. What I saw in Cologne I also saw in other towns. Everywhere the thews and sinews of the male population are gone to the war, and everywhere I found they did so with admirable readiness. Of course such a wholesale summoning to arms strikes heavily, not merely individual existences, but also the country, through the incalculable disturbance it creates in industrial establishments. I have one instance to hand which is well calculated to exemplify this public loss. It is known to every one that an enormous foundry is that of M. Krupp, at Essen, in Rhenish Prussia. Nearly 8,000 workmen are employed in it, and I am informed on unexceptionable authority that of these no fewer than 1,488 have had to join their colors, to the indescribable loss of the foundry, as these men comprised the skilled and absolutely indispensable artisans; and yet there is no murmuring and no repining among the Prussian populations at what is being imposed on them.

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MEMPHIS.

Fatal Duel—One of the Parties Killed at the First Fire.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 26.—A duel was fought just over the Mississippi line, a few miles below this city, at sunrise this morning, between Maj. Ed. Freeman, a young merchant, and Ed. Hamlin, a young lawyer, both of this city, with Derringer pistols at fifteen paces. Both fired simultaneously, and Hamlin was shot through the body, and died in ten minutes. The affair caused great excitement, as the parties were well known and highly respected. But little is known of the cause. Hamlin's seconds were Capt. Dabney Scales and Maj. Thomas W. Sanders. Freeman's were Capt. Charlie Waldridge and Maj. Wes. Rheas.

Important Advices from Cuba.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The Cuban news brings a report that a Spanish column recently had an engagement with the insurgents in the jurisdiction of Santa Spiritu, in which the Spanish lose was 600 men in killed, wounded and missing.

La Voce de Cuba, the organ of the volunteers, confesses that a detachment of forty Spaniards was surprised by the patriots, who killed twenty, but according to some accounts only five escaped.

Diario de la Marina gives intelligence that the district of Sagua la Grand has been invaded by insurgents under Gen. Lerda.

The Court of Appeals, the office of the Collector of Taxes, and the schools at Porto Principe are all closed.

Coasting steamers both from the north and the south arrive, filled with sick and wounded. Yellow fever is very prevalent. Several Spanish officers committed suicide while partially deranged from excessive heat. Fighting continues incessantly throughout the island.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Cotton, the market is quiet but steady, with sales of 1,211 bales at 19¾c for middling uplands. Receipts of flour 17,077 bbls; the market is dull and heavy, with sales of 5,000 bbls at $5 [illegible] for superfine Western and State; $5 75@6 for extra Western and State; $6 05@6 40 for good to choice do; $6 25@6 80 for white wheat Western extra; $5 90@7 40 for extra Ohio; $6@8 75 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour is dull and lower, with sales of 200 bbls at $4 50@6 25. Cornmeal is quiet, with sales of 50 bbls at $4 [illegible] for white. Whisky is firm, with sales of 350 bbls at 94@95c. Receipts of wheat 78,300 bush; the market is dull and prices are slightly in buyer's favor, with sales of 64,000 bush at $1 [illegible] for No 2 spring; $1 [illegible] for winter red and amber Western; $1 60 for white Western; $1 67 for new white Southern. Rye is dull, with sales of 500 bush at 90@92c for Western. Barley, the market is more active, with sales of 3,000 bush at $1 20 for prime new No 2 Western. Receipts of corn 25,347 bush; the market is unchanged, with sales of 49,000 bush at 86@87½c for new mixed Western; 85c for yellow; $1 05 for white Western. Receipts of oats 24,357 bush; the market is unsettled, with sales of 39,000 bush at 51@52c for Western; 53@55c for Ohio and State. Hay is in fair request. Hops are quiet but firm. Coffee is unchanged. Sugar is firm, with sales of 1,000 hhds at 9@9¾ for Cuba and 9¾@9¾c for Porto Rico. Molasses is steady. Rice is steady, with sales of 50 tierces at 8¼@9¼c. Petroleum is in moderate request at 12¾@13c for crude and 26c for refined. Spirits turpentine is in moderate request at 39¼@40c. Pork is a shade firmer, with sales of 1,150 bbls at $28 [illegible] for mess; $24@26 for prime and $30@32 for prime mess; also sales of 500 bbls of mess for October at $28 30. Beef is quiet, with sales of 150 bbls at $13@16 for plain mess, and $16@19 for extra mess. Beef hams are nominal. Tierce beef is quiet at $25@29 for prime mess, and $30@31 for India mess. Cut meats are dull at 15@16c for pickled hams; sales of 50 tierces of smoked hams at 20@23½c. Middles are quiet but firm, with sales of 25 boxes at 16c for long clear. Lard is dull, with sales of 300 tierces at 15¾@16¾c for steam, and 17¼@17½c for kettle rendered. Butter is steady at 20@30c for Western. Cheese is dull at 14c. Freights to Liverpool are firmer; wheat per steamer 6@6½c, and per sail 6d.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour market closed dull and scarcely so firm. Wheat is less active and heavy at $1 18@1 28 for No 2 spring, and $1 40@1 42 for winter red and amber Western. Rye is dull and heavy at 90@95c. Oats are dull and heavy at 54@56c for new Ohio. Corn is quiet at 86@87c for new mixed Western. Pork is quiet at $28 25 for mess. Beef is steady, with a limited business. Cut meats are nominally unchanged. Bacon is firm. Lard is nominally unchanged. Eggs are heavy at 23@24c.

Dry Goods—Business is generally active and prices are steady for all staple goods. We quote at Isaac A and Clark's brown sheetings 14c; Atlantic 6 13¾c; do 5 and 4 11¾c; Wigwam T 10¾c; Boott O 10¾c; Bedford R 8¾c; Portsmouth P 7¾c; Minnehaha 36-inch ticks 36c; do —inca 31c; American stripes 12¾@13¾c; Oriental robes 17c; Conestoga prints 11¾c; Oriental do 11¾c; Clyde do 11c; Sprague's fancies 11¾c, and sheetings 11c.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—Flour, the market is dull and unchanged; the demand is very light; family $6@6 25; extra $5 50@5 75. Wheat, the market is dull; red $1 [illegible], and white $1 [illegible]. Corn, the market closes lower; not salable at better than 75c for No 1 in elevator to-day, although some sales were made at 76@77c. Oats, the market is firm for new at 40@43c and old is nominal. Rye, the market is firm at 82@83c. Barley is scarce and in demand at $1 15@1 25; the receipts are light. Cotton is unchanged but dull; middling 18¾c. Tobacco is unchanged and quiet, with sales of 136 hhds at $6 10@29 40 for trash to good leaf. Whisky has declined to 90@91c; the demand is moderate at the decline. Provisions are unchanged and dull; mess pork is held at $28 50. Lard 16c. Bulk meats, 13c and 15c. Bacon, 14¾c, 18c and 17¾c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides; small lots of bacon sold at the quotations, but nothing was done in other articles; sugar-cured hams are dull and declining; 23@24c is the range; plain hams sold at 21c for canvased and packed. Lard is held at 16c, but there is no demand. Butter, prices are irregular; prime and choice are scarce and wanted at 28@32c, but all other kinds are dull and neglected. Eggs 17c. Groceries are unchanged, with a good demand, especially for sugar. Linseed oil has declined to 86c and is dull. Lard oil $1 17@1 20. Gold 116¾ buying. Exchange has advanced to par buying.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Exchange is unchanged. Flour, the market is very quiet. Wheat, the market is unsettled and a shade easier, closing at 99c for old and $1 11 for new for No 2; this afternoon the market was dull at $1 for seller September. Corn, the market is weaker, closing at 68c for No 2; this afternoon the market was steady at 68¾c for seller September for No 2. Oats, the market is ¼@½c lower, closing at 37@37¾c for No 2. Rye, the market is quiet and 1c lower, closing at 69c for No 2. Barley, the market is 1½@2c lower, closing at $1 13¾ for No 2. Highwines are more active at 88@90c. Provisions are quiet: mess pork $28. Lard 15¾c. Dry-salted shoulders 12¾c; Cumberland cut middles 14c loose. Hogs, the market is fairly active at $9 00@10 10 for common to extra prime smooth. Cattle, the market is less active at $2 75@7 87¾ for common Texan to fair light shipping steers. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 3,844 bbls of flour, 75,750 bush wheat, 51,390 bush corn, 102,378 bush oats, 7,142 bush rye, 32,020 bush barley, 3,794 head hogs. Shipments: 5,281 bbls of flour, 58,548 bush wheat, 186,577 bush corn, 42,100 bush oats, 1,430 bush rye, 2,455 bush barley, 3,181 head hogs. Freights are quiet but firmer at 3½c for oats and corn, 6c for wheat to Buffalo.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—Tobacco, the market is firm and prices are unchanged. Cotton is dull and nominal. Hemp and bagging are steady and unchanged. Flour, the market is very quiet; superfine $4 25@4 50; extra $4 75@5; double extra $5 25@5 50; triple extra $5 75@6. Wheat, the market steady and firm: No 2 red fall $1 12@1 18; choice $1 45; No 1 $1 [illegible]. Corn, the market is dull; mixed 64c; yellow 80c; prime white 81c. Oats, the market is dull and unchanged at 40@44c. There was nothing done in barley. Rye is quiet at 70@72c. Groceries are dull and unchanged. Highwines are lower, with sales at 88c. Provisions are quiet; mess pork $29. Bacon shoulders 14¾c; clear rib sides 17¾c, and clear sides 18¾@18¾c. Lard is dull and nominal at 15¾@16c for tierce. Cattle, the market is steady and firm at 5@7¾c for good to choice. Hogs are firm at 8¾@10c. Receipts of flour 6,900 bbls, wheat 38,600 bush, corn 13,000 bush, oats 22,000 bush, barley 800 bush, cattle 300 head, hogs 200 head.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26.—Cotton, the demand is moderate and prices are firm; middling 17¾c; sales to-day 900 bales; receipts 228 bales; stock on hand 29,844 bales; receipts for the week 738 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,900 bales; burned 580 bales; sales for the week 3,412 bales. Flour, there is a good export demand; superfine $5 25; double extra $5 75@6; triple extra $6 75@6 80. Corn, mixed 80@85c; yellow 92¾c; white 90@95c. Oats 54@55c. Bran 97¾c. Hay scarce at $26. Pork $31 25. Bacon is retailing at 15¾c for shoulders; 17¾@18¾c for rib, and clear sides 19¾c; hams 26c. Lard, there is no keg here; tierce 17¾@18c. Sugar, prime 13c. Molasses 50@75c. Whisky 92¾c@$1 05. Coffee 17¾@17¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—Flour, the market is dull; superfine $5 25@5 50; spring wheat extra family $6 25@7 50. Wheat, there is a light demand; new Indiana red $1 40@1 42; Western white $1 70. Rye is quiet at 90@95c. Corn, there is a limited demand for mixed Western at 91@93c. Oats are dull; Western 47@49c. Petroleum is firmer; crude 15@15¾c and refined 25¾@25¾c. Whisky is dull at 95c for Western iron-bound.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are irregular. Wheat, the market is steady; Western winter red $1 35@1 40. Corn, Western white 90@91. Oats 47c. Rye 75@90c. Mess pork is weak at $30@30 50. Bacon is less active: rib sides 17¾c; clear rib sides 18¾c; shoulders 15¾c; hams 25¾@26c. Lard is quiet at 17¾@17¾c. Whisky is firm at 95@96c.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 26.—Crude petroleum is firm at yesterday's figures; no sales; on the spot or August 9¾c; September 9¾c; October to December 9¾c; buyer all the year 10c; seller all the year 9c. Refined is firm and advancing: sales of 300 bbls on the spot at 25c; 500 bbls at 25¾c; same bid for more; September and October 24¾c; September to December 24¾c.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 26.—Cotton, receipts 118 bales; exports 147 bales; week's receipts 640 bales; do exports 746 bales; stock on hand 4,151. Flour is quiet and unchanged. Corn 80@85c. Oats 50c. Hay $[illegible]. Bran $18@19. Mess pork $31. Lard is unchanged. Bacon is quiet; shoulders 15¾c; sides 19c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Beeves count up 2,000 head for to-day, making 7,040 head for the week. Trade was slow and many were left at Communipaw and Weehawken, where the stock was poor. The One Hundredth street cattle, 68 cars, were mostly good and were taken, but the best 8 cwt Kentucky grade only bring 16¾c; 80 head of Texans, 6¾ cwt, brought 10¾c, 56 lbs per cwt; 80 head of Missouri, 1,200 lbs, 14¾c, 57 per cwt. Sheep are plenty; 4,800 head arrived to-day, making 22,000 for the week; they are not all selling, and the market is not as strong as yesterday; those sold brought 4¾c for 74 lbs cullings; 5c for 72 lbs fair Ohio; 6c for 80 lbs Ohio, and 6¾c for a few 150 lbs Canadas. Lambs range from 5c for some 40 lbs Canadas to 9¾c for fair 56 lbs; 9¾c for 60 lbs State, and 10c for a very few selected 70 lbs. Hogs continue firm and most of the sales were at 13c; only 8 cars arrived to-day, making 8,300 head for the week.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Aug. 26.—Beeves, the market opened tame and the supply is large, numbering 4,226 head; the class of cattle were fully up to those of last week and prices are firm, but medium and low grades rule irregular; the best stock were held at 8¾c, and for a very fine drove 9¾c was refused; they ranged from this down to 5¾c for Texans. The receipts of sheep and lambs were small, only 25 cars; the average quality was fair, but not superior to last week; the demand is good and market strong; prices range for the former at 3¾@4¾c, and for the latter at 4@7c. Hogs, there is an improved feeling and the trade are disposed to buy for slaughtering and speculation; sale of 180 head for New York at 9¾c, averaging 300 lbs.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 26.—Cattle market during the week has been more active, with no decline on good stock, and a slight advance on poor; fair to good went off early, and at the close Texans went with equal ease at a slight advance. The receipts for the week were 571 cars against 432 cars last week; receipts for week 10,576 head, and they all sold at full quotation; there were no sales at higher rates than those already reported. Hogs, the receipts were 6,100 head, most of which went through East, the sales going only for city slaughter at a decline of ¾c.

DRY GOODS.

Mosquito Netting & Bars.
90 and 100 inch Bobbinet, white and colored;
Gauze Nets, do do do;
2,000 Government Bars, made up, suitable for hospitals, cots, &c.;
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
76 and 78 Sixth street. au10

Glass Buttons.
A LARGE stock of fancy Glass Buttons just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
76 and 78 Sixth street. au10

Velvet Ribbons.
200 CARTOONS Silk Velvet Ribbons, from Nos 1¼ to 9;
Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 6 Cotton do do.
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
76 and 78 Sixth street. au10

Irish Linens.
A LARGE stock assorted qualities,
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
76 and 78 Sixth street. au10

Pure Mohair Lusters.
NOS. 6F, 7F, 8F, 9F, 10F, 11F, and 12F.
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
76 and 78 Sixth street. au10

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.
H. G. Van Seggern } against Isadore Grauman. } In Chancery, No. 22,288.
BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,
ON MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1870,
about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., with all improvements and appurtenances, situated on the north side of Green street, between Second and Third streets, fronting 27½ feet on Green street and extending back same width 165 feet, being the same conveyed by H. Fishman to M. Grauman by deed recorded in the Clerk's office of Jefferson County Court, in deed book 113, page 352.
The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court,
L. F. WETHERBY, } Deputies
C. B. SHEPHERD, }
au24 d5

PROPOSALS.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.
Notice to Contractors.
PROPOSALS will be received until 12 M., Sept. 21, at Charleston, W. Va., and until 12 M., Sept. 24, in Richmond, Va., for the construction of about 2,800 linear feet of Howe Truss bridging, in spans ranging from 50 to 150 feet, on the line of the C. & O. R. R. between the Falls of Kanawha and the Ohio river.
Bids will be received for all or part of the above.
Specifications may be had on application to W. R. Kuper, Pr. Ass't Engineer, Charleston, W. Va.
Also, at the same time and places, for the graduation, &c., of a section on New river, about 25 miles above its mouth, including a tunnel 1,200 feet in length.
The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved.
H. D. WHITCOMB, Chief Engineer.
au26 dtsel7exSu

LAWYERS.

THOMAS WILSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
321 Four-and-a-half st., Washington, D. C.,
PROSECUTES claims against the United States exclusively before the Court of Claims and Supreme Court of the United States.

THO. & R. BRAMLETTE. E. L. DURRETT.
BRAMLETTE & DURRETT,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Office at 100 west side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets.
LOUISVILLE.................KENTUCKY.
WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals.

Louisville Chemical Works
Established 1857. Organized June, 1870.
OFFICE AND LABORATORY
12th and HIGH STS.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
THE
LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS
Are prepared to manufacture and supply the trade with all
Chemicals
Used in Medicine and the Arts,
AND
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS
Used in Medicine,
And a full assortment of
Barnum's Perfumery, Fine Soaps, Cosmetics, Toilet Articles, &c.
ap8 eodtf

ROBERT WOOD & CO., PHILADELPHIA, ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,
GARDEN AND CEMETERY ADORNMENTS,
CAST, WROUGHT IRON, AND WIRE RAILINGS,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, VERANDAS,
SETTEES, ARBORS, CHAIRS, SUMMER HOUSES,
IRON STAIRS,
Spiral and Straight, in every variety of pattern. New and improved styles of Hay Racks, Mangers, Stable Fixtures, Stall Divisions, &c.
PATENT WIRE WORK.
Railings, Store Fronts, Door and Window Guards, Farm Fencing, &c.
BRONZE WORK.
Having fitted up our foundry, with special reference to the above class of work, we are now prepared to fill with promptness all orders for BRONZE CASTINGS OF STATUARY, colossal, heroic, and life size.
ORNAMENTAL IRON GOODS.
The largest assortment to be found in the United States, all of which are executed with the express view of pleasing the taste, while they combine all the requisites of beauty and substantial construction.
Purchasers may rely on having all articles carefully boxed and shipped to the place of destination.
Designs will be sent to those who wish to make a selection. ap8 dlm

N. W. Horse Nail Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT HAMMERED HORSE NAILS.
Our Nails are manufactured entirely from "Benson" Iron, and are unsurpassed by any nail in market. They are the
"STANDARD" HORSE NAIL.
Office 68 West Van Buren Street. Factory 56 to 68 West Van Buren, cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO.
N. CORWITH, Pres. A. KINGSLAND, Sec'y.
G. W. SMALLEY, Supt.
Send for sample card and price list. au16 eodfm

PORTER, AKIN & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Cotton Factors,
And Manufacturers of the
Kentucky Fertilizing Company's Commercial Manures.
Cash paid for Bones. 309 WEST MAIN ST
ly30 SatTu&Thu 1m.

LAKE ICE.
HARRIS, TALMAGE & GIVEN,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Pure Northern Lake Ice. Ice shipped to all points south by car load, hogshead, or barrel. Office No. 194 Third street, bet. Green and Walnut, Louisville, Ky.
ly30 dlm

RUFER'S
Hotel & Restaurant
THIS Hotel, kept on the European plan, has excellent accommodations for guests, and keeps constantly on hand all the luxuries of the season, including young Grouse, young Squirrels, Woodcock, Jack Snipe, Frog Legs, &c. ly10 dlm

BAKERY.
ENGLISH home made family bread can always be found at my bakery, at 196 Market st., between Fifth and Sixth. Also, fresh cakes at wholesale and retail.
JOHN OTTO MUNCH.

The Old Original Knadler Tomato Catsup.
THE best in the market at V. F. Knadler & Bro.'s, No. 93 Fourth street, bet. Main and river; also Pickles, Sauces, and Canned Fruits by the wholesale.
au10 eodlm

Louisville, Paducah and Elizabethtown and Paducah R. R.
ON and after Monday, Aug. 15, 1870, the passenger trains will run as follows:
Leave Louisville daily (except Sundays) at 7:10 a. m. [illegible]
T. E. [illegible], Sup't; [illegible], Engineer.

Louisville and Cincinnati
SHORT-LINE R. R.
Four Trains Daily, Time 5 Hours
[illegible]

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD.
To Grayson Springs and Back in One Day
ON and after Monday, June 27, 1870, [illegible]
T. E. [illegible], Sup't.

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE
North, East, and West,
VIA THE
Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line
J. M. & I. R. R.
THREE trains daily leave the Fourteenth street depot:
7:10 A. M. New York Express daily (except Sunday) through to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and New York [illegible]
[illegible]
Night cars with reclining chairs [illegible]
Tickets for sale at the office, corner of Main and Third streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.
S. E. CAREY, G. T. A. HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
June 1, 1870.

Louisville and Nashville
—AND—
MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.
Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:
Leave. [June 13, 1870.] Arrive.
[illegible] Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail [illegible]
5:45 P. M. Nashville, Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express. [illegible]
[illegible] Nashv. & Southeastern [illegible] Mail [illegible]
[illegible] Richmond & Mt. Vernon [illegible] Mail [illegible]
[illegible] Bardstown Accommodation [illegible]
☞ Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway.
ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

FINANCIAL.

Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Company.
Eight per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.
A LIMITED number of these bonds are placed on sale by the company [illegible] price of eighty-five cents on the dollar and accrued interest, and may be had on application to the treasurer of the company. No discount of commissions allowed.
[illegible] issue of one million of dollars, the payment of which is secured by a mortgage lien on all the property and franchises of the company, embracing their lines of road from Louisville to Lexington and their Short-Line branch road from Lagrange to Covington [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] will do well to make early application, [illegible] payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October. The principal is payable in thirty years from date.
Orders from a distance will be filled through such banks or express agencies as may be directed.
NORVIN GREEN, President.
W. H. BRYSHOTS, Sec'y and Treas'r. jy21 d2wtin

WINTERSMITH'S
IODIZED
Sarsaparilla and Stillingia
FOR THE CURE OF
All Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood,
SUCH AS
Scrofula or King's Evil, Cutaneous Diseases, Rheumatic Diseases, Syphilis, Mercurial Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, Pimples on the Face, Boils, Erysipelas, Sore Eyes, Scald-Head, Tetter Affections, General Debility, Low Spirits, Female Complaints, &c.
This preparation is a concentrated Fluid Extract of Honduras Sarsaparilla and Queen's Root or Stillingia, containing in solution a neutral salt of Iodine, with aromatics and other vegetable ingredients. [illegible]
What I Claim as Meritorious in This Compound
is that it contains the medicinal principles of GOOD Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, carefully extracted by the most approved and scientific process, and is made the vehicle to contain the Iodine salt in a condition not liable to be affected by time or decomposed by the chemical action of any other of the articles with which it is associated; but, on the contrary, they become valuable adjuncts to its alterative action.
Practitioners Are Fully Aware of the Value of Such a Combination as This,
and also of the difficulty of getting it prepared so as to retain all the virtues of the crude drugs. This I have secured, and therefore offer it with confidence to the profession.
NOT AS A SECRET NOSTRUM,
but setting forth all its component parts, the proportions sufficiently indicated by the directions.
In the use of alterative medicines, no decided effect must be looked for in a short time. They act slowly, and require persistent and regular use. However,
The Use of a Single Bottle of This Preparation Will Indicate Its Curative Virtues
sufficiently to encourage the patient to continue taking until entirely relieved. The class of diseases in which they are used does not admit of heroic treatment.
This preparation is not intended for a beverage, as some sarsaparillas are taken,
BUT IS A POWERFUL MEDICINE!
containing one bottle, though not as large as others on the market, more of the extract of Sarsaparilla than there is in a dozen of the worthless compounds of flavored molasses and spirits which generally are offered to the public as Sarsaparilla and Blood Purifiers.

WINTERSMITH'S
IODIZED
Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,
The Great Blood Purifier!
PREPARED BY
C. H. Wintersmith, Louisville, Ky.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.]
Wholesale Druggists,
272 Main St., bet. Seventh and Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
General Wholesale Agents.
☞ For sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. [illegible]

PIANOS.
J. HINZEN. H. ROSEN.
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale. [illegible] and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. [illegible]

Courier-Journal.
LOUISVILLE:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1870.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The [illegible] of the [illegible] the present year [illegible].

The population of Lexington, as enumerated by the census-takers, is about 15,000.

In another column we publish an account of a shocking affair in Fleming county.

The veteran Samuel [illegible] well known in Kentucky, is publishing the Decatur Democrat in Illinois.

The establishment of a National Bank at Richmond, Kentucky, and one at Franklin, has been authorized under the new currency act.

The new and unfinished Methodist Church on the waters of Harrison creek, in Harrison county, was burned by an incendiary on the 16th inst.

In a fight on Little Flat creek, in Nicholas county, a man named Cox last week shot another named McFarland in the face, the ball lodging in the back of the neck.

A little negro girl named Delia Arnold was burned to death at Greenville, on Tuesday evening, by the explosion of a coal oil can with which she was trying to start the fire.

Track-laying on the E. H. and N. railroad has reached the coal fields four miles south of Madisonville. The laying of the track from Hopkinsville will commence on the first of September.

The negro man who stabbed another negro in Bath some time since, but who escaped, was captured in Cynthiana on Friday last. He was taken through Carlisle on Saturday last on his way to Owingsville, so says the Carlisle Mercury.

A good many Kentucky papers are accustomed to report the births as well as the deaths and marriages. The Woodford Weekly leads all cotemporaries this week by announcing that a bull slut in that county has produced a litter of eighteen puppies.

Maysville has procured an iron cage and set it up on her court-house steps. She is now ready to exhibit any of her young men who will occasionally insist upon going wild. This is a piece of police strategy which has been tried at several points in Kentucky with marked effect.

Mr. Granville Dye, of Mason county, has raised, this year, on a piece of ground less than three rods square, 135 watermelons, averaging 37 pounds. He has just presented a forty-pounder to the editor of the Bulletin. Maysville complains of a surfeit of big melons.

The Carlisle Mercury says that there is on the premises of Mr. Spears Smith, of Harrison county, a pear tree fifty feet high, three feet four inches across the stump and fifty feet across the branches, making the latter one hundred and fifty feet around. The tree bears every year, and is said to be one hundred and fifty years old. Who could have planted it?

A fracas occurred at the Southern Hotel, Lexington, on Tuesday evening, between a man named Wallace and a Mr. McCann. Several shots were fired without damage to either party. The landlord, having taken the pistol from Wallace, who was intoxicated, put it in his pocket, and, on withdrawing it subsequently, it exploded, carrying away two of his fingers.

Clark Court day last Monday at Winchester, had about 400 ordinary cattle on the market. Prices ranged from 3 to 6¼c per pound. Good work cattle in demand. Fifty or 75 mules offered. Broke mules brought from $150 to $200 per head. A lot of two and three-year olds was bid to $140 per head and withdrawn. Horses commanded fair prices—but not many on the market.

The Cynthiana News says that on or about the 10th of last month a fiend in human shape, named Jesse Duncan, residing at the time about three miles from Connersville, on the Scott line, attempted to ruin his daughter, but was foiled. His neighbors took him out one night and whipped him for this act, from his head to his heels. He has since left the country, and the people are pleased that he has. His family remains where they were.

The Woodford Weekly reports the following court-day sales on Monday last at Versailles: "Thirteen head one-year old heifers, $31 25; 4 two-year old heifers, $41; 1 dry cow, $65; 1 cow and calf, $60; 1 do, $58; 1 do, $51; 1 do, $47; 5 head calves, $31 75; 4 head one-year old steers, $32 50. Horses—1 colt, $32; 1 bay horse, $120; 1 brown horse, $125; one work mare, $135. One buggy, $221; 1 wagon, $65. Stock hogs in demand; sales at 9 cents gross."

Col. L. B. Goggin reports the following sales on Monday last at Fleming County Court: 2 mules, aged, $261 25; 1 mule, aged, $151; 1 mule, aged, $70 25; 1 small mule $65; 6 mules, old and young, $643; 17 mules, two year old, $2,040; 1 saddle horse $163; 1 small saddle horse $65; 1 very small mountain cow $27 75; 1 very small mountain steer $25 25. All the stock offered was sold, except one brown mare taken in at $100, and one brown horse taken in at $142 25. Market full of stock and prices very good.

The Newcastle Constitutionalist says that Brown & Smith, of Henry county, have purchased and shipped, within the last few days, the following lots of cattle: Of Mr. Elliot, of Shelby, one lot, averaging 1,350, at 6¼c per lb. Of Jas. McGaha, a lot, averaging 1,430, at 6¼c per lb. One lot of Mr. Keiser, averaging 1,650, at 7¼c per lb. One lot of Mr. Ross, averaging 1,775, smooth and well-fatted, at 7¼c per lb. Of Mr. Wilhoyt, of Oldham county, one lot, averaging 1,500, at $6 85 per one hundred pounds, all of which have been shipped East via Short-line Railroad.

On last Friday night, August 19th, says the Harrodsburg People, a difficulty occurred at the Saunder's House between Jo. Wingfield of Harrodsburg, and Ed. Brown of Louisville, during which Wingfield received a very painful pistol-shot wound in the breast. He is now out of danger. Brown was arrested by Town Marshal Fairman and Charlie Mills. At the examining trial before Judge Hardin, on Saturday, such facts were elicited as compelled the prosecuting attorney, W. B. Allin, Esq., to dismiss the case against Brown.

A large number of ex-Federal soldiers, says the Cynthiana News, will leave this county this fall and in the early spring for the far West, to take advantage of the land grant of 160 acres each recently donated to all "ex-Federal" soldiers, by act of Congress, July 15th, 1870. The News also says that Colonel R. F. Long and Colonel W. W. Bradley, of Harrison county, are organizing a colonization society for the purpose of settling a colony along the Pacific railroad. All working-men of good character are respectfully invited to participate. In the course of about four weeks Colonel Long will visit the West for the society, when further information will be imparted.

The fires which, in the course of one week have almost destroyed the village of Nebo, in Hopkins county, are evidently the work of an incendiary. On the morning of Tuesday, the 16th inst., the drug store of A. P. Boston, the dry goods store of Rutherford & Wastwood and Sears' boot and shoe store—all uninsured—were destroyed, involving a loss of $5,000. On the evening of Thursday, the 18th inst., the dry goods stores of Graham & Laughton and of Taylor & Moore were burned, the former involving a loss of $6,000 (insured for $4,000), and the latter a loss of $1,500 (not insured). Suspicion attaches to a young man of bad character, but no one has been arrested. The entire business portion of the town, with the exception of three drinking saloons, is in ashes.

Quite a disturbance occurred at the store of Ruddle & Shultz, in Nicholas county, near the Harrison line, on Saturday last. It seems that a nephew of Ruddle's, named Shepherd, made insulting overtures to a Mrs. Derossett in the absence of her husband. Her brother-in-law went to the store and had some hot words with Ruddle, who refused to tell where Shepherd could be found and denied the charge against him. By the time Derossett returned from his work in the evening Shepherd had left the neighborhood, but the angry husband went to the store brandishing a knife, and made a threatening demand for Shepherd, whereupon he was shot in the neck by Shultz, the wound being a dangerous if not fatal one. Ruddle and Shultz then left the neighborhood, the former surrendering himself for safety to the authorities at Carlisle, while the numerous friends of Derossett are seeking Shultz in every direction.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

A broom factory has been started in Franklin, Tennessee.

Chattanooga offers a prize of a wax doll to the best little girl skater on roller skates.

A. D. Cabler, an estimable young gentleman of Nashville, died on Thursday.

Two prisoners came near cutting their way out of the jail at Lebanon, Tennessee, a few nights ago.

The price of board in Memphis is going up along with rents and impecunious people are in distress.

During a rain storm a couple of water-spouts were observed near Corpus Christi, Texas, recently.

The Texas editors invite the editors throughout the United States to visit that State in November.

Hon. Dorsey B. Thomas has withdrawn from the canvass for Congress in the Sixth Tennessee district.

A burglar was caught while attempting to break into Pat Walsh's saloon, in Nashville, early Thursday morning.

The great enigma in Nashville—"Will we have any opera the coming fall? Will we have a theater this century?"

The Masonic fraternity of Memphis are making rapid progress in procuring the necessary funds for their new temple.

The third annual fair of the Red River A. and M. Association will be held at Clarksville, Texas, on the 4th of October, 1870.

A stratum of good bituminous coal, five feet in thickness, was found five miles from Fairfield, Texas, by parties who were digging a well.

Juan Porras, a noted Mexican robber on the lower Rio Grande, was captured a short time since and hung a few leagues from Matamoras.

The second annual fair of the Mississippi State Fair Association commences at Jackson on Monday, Oct. 24, 1870, and will continue six days.

In New Orleans on Tuesday evening Joseph Seymour, forty-six years old, committed suicide by shooting himself in his head with a revolver.

A cow lodged on the cow-catcher of the Edgefield and Kentucky railway train west last Monday and rode free for a hundred yards. She was unhurt.

A Texas exchange says Tatum, Grant's Quaker Indian agent on the Texas frontier, has given up his peace notions, and now favors war to the knife.

Billy Emerson, the celebrated delineator of negro character, has organized a new troupe, with whom he will open the new Memphis theater on Monday night next.

Major General Ethan Allen Hitchcock died a few days ago in Hancock, Georgia, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was the grandson of Ethan Allen, of immortal memory.

A new paper, to be called the Courier, is to be started at Bristol, Tennessee. It is to be published by a joint stock company, and will be under the editorial conduct of Mr. John Slack.

The negro woman who murdered her child and threw it into a cistern in North Knoxville, about a month ago, was arrested last Sunday on the train going South from Chattanooga.

The Houston Union is informed that the census of Houston will not foot up over 10,000 souls, and that of Galveston about 14,000. This is much below what every one anticipated.

Colonel Thomas H. Calloway, President of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, is lying in a very precarious condition, his friends having little hope of his recovery.

The body of a suicide was found near Memphis the other day. In the pockets of his clothes were large rolls of lottery tickets in various schemes. He was probably suffering from disappointment.

The forty-seventh session of the Holston Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will commence at Wytheville, Virginia, on Wednesday, October 5th, 1870, Bishop Kavanaugh will preside.

On the second Tuesday after the commencement of the next regular session the Legislature of Texas will proceed to elect a Senator in Congress for the term commencing March 4, 1871, to succeed Hon. M. C. Hamilton.

The Rev. Mr. Brown, who was so severely injured on the Memphis and Charleston railroad Tuesday, was doing well Wednesday night. The internal injuries received were not of so serious a character as at first supposed.

Bishop Fechan, of Nashville, was in Chattanooga, Tuesday, on business connected with closing up the estate of the late Father Brown. He was serenaded at the house of Father Hendricks before his departure for Nashville.

Memphis now boasts of two military companies, thoroughly and handsomely armed and equipped, the personnel of both representing many of the best young soldiers, survivors of the war, who served in the Confederate armies.

In the case of a recent seizure by the Government of tobacco in Charleston, S C, the sum of $34 91 was realized by the sale; of this, $20 went as fees to the attorney, $9 75 to the clerks, and $5 to the U. S. Marshal, leaving 16 cents to the Government.

Gov. Warmoth has commuted the sentences of Henry Thomas (alias John Junius), John Jackson, and James Williams—all of whom were convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung—to imprisonment at hard labor for life in the Louisiana State penitentiary.

The officers of the steamer Anderson report at Memphis that the body of the drowned female, mentioned some days ago, is still lying on the Mississippi shore, sixteen miles below that city. The clothing is nearly all torn from the body and the buzzards are feeding upon it.

Last Friday morning Mr. Jack Batts, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Robertson county, Tennessee, put an end to his existence by blowing his brains out with a pistol. He leaves a large family to mourn his sad fate. Excitement from financial troubles is the supposed cause.

The Maryville (Tennessee) Gazette says there lives in Blount county an old lady whose birth dates back to 1756, making her now 114 years old. This woman's name is Mary Carver, she was born in North Carolina, and she is quite a stout old lady—able to walk all over the neighborhood.

Mr. John Howell, a worthy citizen of Macon county, Tennessee, living near Epperson Springs, while chopping down a tree, a few days since, met with a severe accident, the tree falling on him, breaking his arm in one or two places, and hurting his head badly. His recovery is considered doubtful.

The body of a child about six weeks old was found Tuesday morning in the canal at the foot of Oregon Hill bridge, Richmond, Virginia, by a little boy. It had evidently been murdered, as a stout string was tied around its neck and a stone attached thereto. It had long hair, and it is supposed to be either a white child or a very bright mulatto.

The cattle disease is still doing damage in the vicinity of Knoxville. A very experienced cattle raiser and dealer, who is himself a loser by the disease, advises the owners of any cow that may become unwell to treat her at once for the hollow-horn. He is satisfied from developments made that the most of the deaths enumerated were caused by want of knowledge in treating the sickness.

In speaking of a cruel murder recently perpetrated, a Mississippi paper says: "The villain who did the deed fired a gun loaded with buckshot through one of the windows, six of them taking effect in his head and face and killing him instantly. He was surrounded by ladies, but none of them were touched, for a wonder." Back-action shotguns are a new wrinkle in the shadow of inventions. The ladies were certainly cruel-hearted, to stand by and see a man murdered in cold blood without weeping.

Enoch Cunningham, Esq., of Goodlettsville, Tennessee, has a son (Joseph Cunningham), fifteen years of age, who, in a recent Sabbath-school contest for a prize, to be awarded to the one who would commit to memory the greatest number of verses in the Bible in the short time of two months, and being daily engaged at work on his father's farm, committed to memory 17,500 verses—consisting of the whole of the New Testament, Psalms, Proverbs and the Songs of Solomon. He distanced his foremost competitor 13,000, and all his competitors combined 6,000.

The trial of the great Digby kidnapping case is occupying the attention of the New Orleans people just now. The dailies are filled with some eight or ten colums of the evidence every morning. All except the Commercial Bulletin persist in this volubility. The latter is mad at the Justice, says he is a blatherskite; that the evidence is chaffy, the trial wrangling, and that they don't mean to notice the affair any more until it is ended, when they "will endeavor to shovel away the mountain of chaff that is being piled upon the case, and prepare in a succint statement the evidence that is relevant."

The Little Rock Gazette says: "We have in our possession a letter from a correspondent, giving the reason why Gen. Hindman was killed, and the name of the person who did it. We are compelled to decline its publication, upon the ground that it would give unnecessary notoriety to an injured woman, whose cup is now full to overflowing. The writer of the letter says that Hindman was killed by the husband of the lady whose reputation and happiness he had destroyed, and that his informant will make affidavit to this fact. We think the name and affidavit should be made, and furnished to the authorities. This course would place the crime where it belongs, and relieve the public mind from the mystery thrown around his murder."

The following is from the Union parish (La.) Record: "After being seriously injured by some malicious person, who entered the Record office and did considerable damage, we are happy to state that we are again ready for duty. We have not any idea who did us the injury, or why it was done. If political antipathy had anything to do with it, we can only say that nothing has been accomplished. We expect to die in harness and true to the faith which opposes Radicalism and Radical rule, and no destruction or violence can intimidate us. We shall continue to speak what we believe to be truth, in spite of men and devils. We were little able to bear the pecuniary loss, but we thank Heaven that we are still able to keep our head above water. If the injury was done from personal motives and the perpetrator is not too mean and contemptible, which we are disposed to believe, if he will throw himself in sight, he can get full justice from a boot or a cowhide. We are always on hand at the old stand."

A sad accident occurred on the Memphis and Charleston railroad at the crossing of the Wolf-river bridge on Tuesday. Rev. Thos. Brown, a Methodist clergyman, who had a circuit about Huntsville, Ala., got on the train with the intention of going to Memphis to attend the meeting of the stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston railroad. On the way he climbed upon the top of the car to get the fresh air. As the train neared the Wolf-river bridge the brakeman made an attempt to notify him of his danger in remaining standing up, but failed. The train was going at a rapid rate at the time, and the upper cross timbers of the bridge struck him on the chest and knocked him off. He did not fall through into the river, but was caught upon the ties. He was taken to Memphis, when it was found he had the back of his skull broken in and his right arm badly shattered below the elbow, besides much internal injuries. The arm was amputated, and the gentleman is lying in a very critical condition.

There have been some new developments in the Huber-Sparks elopement affair at Memphis. The indignant and injured husband, the mildest-mannered man in the world, had a heavy life insurance policy in favor of his wife, which he changed; but toward evening (Monday) the wife, apparently penitent, rushed up to the house in a hack, in Chelsea, and throwing her plump arms around the good man's neck, bestowed a few hearty kisses, not unlike those that were the delight of his gentle and too susceptible soul in the days of their mutual love, and said that she would never "forsake you, Mister Macawber, never." He was melted, and the hack went away empty. Tuesday morning the inconstant woman called a hack and left again in search of her lover. The fact was that while at Corinth a bundle of money had been deposited in the hotel safe at the latter named city, and she suspected, as the public had not learned it, that her gallant love would make for that point immediately after his release, obtain the package and open it without her participation. The thought stirred her placid bosom, and she rushed away to join him in the enjoyment generally believed to be found in a pile of greenbacks. It is thus the story stands at present.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY's new story is to have one foot in Europe and the other in America. This species of fiction, dealing with two entirely distinct social systems, is coming into vogue; but so far it has not produced sufficient vigor and contrast to take very high rank. Yet the materials for some excellent novel-writing thus made up are abundant, and, in spite of the unities, it might be and may be carried to a degree of perfection.

The seeming inactivity of the French navy since the breaking out of the war has been a matter of much comment. Thus far the sum total of its operations seems to be the capture of a dozen German vessels and the blockading of some of the German ports, with an occasional engagement resulting in no substantial gain. The fact is that outside of blockade duty there is little that the French fleets can do but bombard the towns along the German coast. They can carry and land no army so large that it cannot be overwhelmed by German land forces that can be concentrated at any point of attack. It is not likely, either, that the Germans will neglect any opportunity of placing obstructions and torpedoes in their path or of removing buoys and light-houses, so that as matters stand now there is little to be expected of France on the water.

No thoughtful man can doubt that the disposition of the several Southern States each to set its house in order is a hopeful sign of the times. The South has always looked too much at national politics and too little to its own local concerns, and now that we are shut out from all active participation in the conduct of the General Government, we may employ our time to good advantage putting things to rights at home. Thus, when by the grace of a restored patriotism and nationality we return to power with our fellow-Democrats in the North, we shall not bring a care and burden to the administration of affairs, but a hand free and unembarrassed by domestic entanglements and a pocket by no means empty. Put money in thy purse, Dixie, is the word; and, being prosperous and rich, we shall not become stipendiaries on a Democracy which has set us free at last.

The Mobile Register is slowly, but we trust surely, coming round right. The public will excuse us, but really, for old times' sake if for nothing else, we desire to save this soul. Speaking of wrangles about party names, the Register says: "Pray let us have no more of it, but rather a union of all hearts and hands against the common enemy, and leave the dead parties of the past to bury their own dead. The need of the times is for a live, militant, progressive and onward party. 'Let us march against PHILLIP!' should be the only battle-cry of all who march under the Democratic flag, whether as veterans or volunteers." Come now, this looks hopeful. A "union of all hearts and hands" sounds well. The "common enemy" is orthodox. "Dead parties" are only one word removed from "dead issues." But "a live, militant, onward and progressive party" is beautiful! Come, rouse up, little Register, rouse up! We'll get on nicely with a little effort in spite of the tight boots.

A steam barge to carry market produce on North river is the only craft now building in the port of New York. The trade of ship-building is completely prostrate. The ship-carpenters have emigrated to the West, or taken up other trades, or come down to common labor. Were the building of many ships to be called for to-day, the owners of ship-yards could not obtain mechanics to do the work. The building of iron ships with us is out of the question. The tax on materials of which ships are built, and from which Congress has refused to remove the duty, renders our ship-builders helpless in the face of foreign competitors. Another point is that made by an experienced ship-builder, writing in the New York Times. He says there must be a reduction of prices generally among our own people, and that wages should come down proportionately. This is especially essential to the revival of the building of wooden ships. Lower prices cannot be arrived at, however, until specie payment shall be resumed, so that we need something more than legislation.

The last of the series of society sketches by WILLIAM MYERS, "Not at Home," is one of the very best, and a lively and charming cartoon it is, too. It represents, with life-like detail and finish, the interior of a handsome drawing-room; pictures in massy frames upon the wall; rich and elaborate molding and frescoes; a window overlooking a fountain; a great silver urn and the edge of a grand piano. The young lady (pretty girl dressed in tip-top fashion, with a vexed and distressed look upon her face) has just turned from the instrument to say to the negro serving-man, who has brought in an unwelcome card, that she is "not at home." Her lover, a young gentleman with a light moustache and hair parted in the middle, sits just at her elbow, and looks as if he were willing to resist all interruption with his blood. The unexpected intruder, however, not waiting for an answer, has pushed through the hall and appears at the door not nearly so handsome as the first. The only parties who seem to enjoy the scene are the servant, who stands grinning with the silver waiter in his hand, and the grayhound dozing peacefully at the lady's feet. The idea, the countenances, the position, all are hit off happily, and represent "society" with the verve of a THACKERAY and the photographic accuracy of a TROLLOPE.

The Porter-Robeson Concern.

Vice Admiral PORTER, the renowned Secretary of the Navy, to whom Mr. ROBESON, of New Jersey, is somewhere in the neighborhood of Second Assistant Clerk, has at last had the superfluous Vice knocked from his title, and now blossoms into a full-blown Admiral. He succeeds to the rank, pay, and position of the late Admiral FARRAGUT. He will probably retire at once from the department at Washington over which he has presided with such distinguished stupidity and idiotic extravagance, and prepare at once to go down to the sea in great ships.

It is very much to be feared that the illegitimate firm of PORTER & ROBESON, now dissolved to enable the senior member to embark in another branch of the trade, has not, in its management of the navy, always done the clean thing by that public out of whose pockets comes all the money to meet whatever swindles there may have been. The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun has been looking into the regular semi-annual Register of the officers of the Navy, and Marine Corps, a pamphlet which contains the number of officers in each grade, the duty upon which each is engaged, the new pay-table adopted by Congress in its closing hours, and all the recent promotions made to the several grades, and gives us therefrom some very interesting facts touching that branch of the Government. "It is a popular belief," says this correspondent, "that PORTER is responsible for every iniquitous transaction in the management of the navy. This is an error. It is true he is the ruling spirit in everything, but he is only one of a clique organized for their own personal benefit. This clique is composed mainly of officers high in rank, 'on duty' here, with a fair sprinkling of members of Congress, most of whom have axes to grind, and depend upon the naval officials to aid them." The writer then proceeds to inform us that:

The whole number of Rear Admirals in the service is 31, of whom 27 are "on duty," 10 of them filling places in this city alone. It is not necessary to state that they all belong to PORTER's clique. In addition to the Rear Admirals employed here, there are ten Commodores also on special duty. It must be remembered that nearly all these officers are on the retired list, and could, if they were not employed, or nominally so, be on a salary of $2,000 or $2,500 per year. They now receive, the Admirals $5,000 per year, and the Commodores $4,000. As an illustration of what the special duty is upon which PORTER's friends are put, I will mention one or two of the sinecures. Rear Admiral HARWOOD is at the head of the "Department of Administration of Naval Law." Rear Admirals SMITH, POWELL, BAILEY, and HOFF, and Commodore BISSELL form a "Board for the examination of officers for promotion, and also for the retiring of officers." Their sessions on this duty occupy two hours a month. Commodores REYNOLDS and TEMPLE constitute a "Board for Examination of Inventions Applicable to Naval purposes." Then we have the Torpedo Bureau, with eight officers attached to it, and the newly-established Signal Corps—an unnecessary appendage forced upon the navy by Commodore ALDEN—with a Commodore at its head with eleven assistants. Again we have the "Hydrographic Office for the Distribution of Charts"—one Commodore and five assistants. It must be remembered that these assistants are all Commanders and Lieutenant-Commanders, and all go to swell the number employed on this special duty. In addition to all these is the Navy Yard, with an Admiral in command, and still another, GOLDSBOROUGH, as Port Admiral (the idea of a Port Admiral at Washington, where nothing but the Tallapoosa ever come!), and the Naval Observatory, with one Commodore and twelve assistants; and last, but not least, the dozen or so of particular pets who are scattered through the Navy Department to aid the chiefs of the different bureaus.

All this certainly exhibits a condition of affairs in the PORTER-ROBESON department of the Government that ought to be looked into, to say the least of it. It is very evident that a large number of superfluous naval officers—the feeble off-spring of the late war—have had places created expressly for them at Washington—places that serve only to shelter such dead-beats and enable them to plunder the Treasury with impunity. But these abuses are characteristic of the present Administration and are hardly to be wondered at. And then again:

Another swindle perpetrated upon the country by PORTER and his clique is the almost wholesale employment of high-rank officers on the retired list. Notwithstanding the law [illegible] 1,71[illegible] officers [illegible] the active list [illegible] are [illegible] retired officers above the rank of Lieutenant employed on some [illegible] duty. On the [illegible] above we have an officer at an average of [illegible] per year for every five enlisted men and yet it is found necessary to employ more than half of the retired list. To illustrate the magnitude of this swindle it is necessary to refer to the pay-table works. By law the pay of a retired officer is just one half of the highest sea pay of the grade in which he was retired. If he is placed on duty, however, he receives the full pay of the grade in which he now holds a commission. Thus Commodore J. C. CARTER was a Commander when retired. If unemployed he would receive $1,750 per year—i. e., half the sea pay of a Commander. Being employed as he is on some nominal duty, he receives the full shore pay of a Commodore—$4,000. This is not an isolated case. They are nearly all on the same way. Of the retired Admirals employed, ten of them were retired Captains. Their being ordered to unnecessary duty makes a difference to each one of $[illegible] per year, and to the country of $[illegible]. Out of the twenty-one retired Admirals there are seventeen employed; and of the twenty-seven retired Commodores, [illegible] are employed. We have twenty-five of these on the active list, all employed. At the Naval Academy we find that there are on duty one Commodore, three Commanders and twenty-three Lieutenant Commanders, as professors, many of them out of the school but a year or two themselves. These are the ones ordered to take the place of the professors who were dismissed for plucking a son of the mighty PORTER. What would be thought if Gen. SHERMAN should dismiss all the professors from West Point, and order twenty-three young Lieutenants to take their place? Would he not be thought insane? Would the country submit to it?

Now that ROBESON is about to get rid of his Old Man of the Sea, and will probably undertake to run the Navy Department as its chief, and not as the mere assistant of an extravagant and dictatorial old granny in the uniform of a Vice Admiral, it is to be hoped that a dread of popular condemnation, or something else, will prompt him to scrape off and cast into the sea the innumerable barnacles that now cling to his department so greatly to the detriment thereof and at so great a cost to the people.

The Peace Movement.

The New York Times proposes that the United States Government shall formally interpose in behalf of peace between Prussia and France. It gives some good reasons for its suggestion, and most of the New York papers seem to favor the idea. The Tribune, however, having donned a fresh paper-collar and smeared itself all over with war-paint, stands out against all interference, and cries, "Hands off!" Hereupon the Times goes for the GREELEY vitals in this wise:

The New York Herald recommends the Government to join in the attempt to bring about peace between France and Prussia. The Tribune opposes the proposition, in accordance with its well-known views in relation to peace and war. It has put on the war-paint, not without an eye to a certain rumored nomination at the next election, and it positively refuses to take it off again. When the Government of the United States was endeavoring to subdue a formidable rebellion against it, Mr. HORACE GREELEY urgently advised it to "let the South go"—to make peace even at the cost of a permanent division of the country. Disunion, he maintained, in effect, was preferable to war. Some people thought that this was pushing the "peace principle" rather too far, and Mr. GREELEY's advice was not taken. Nevertheless, he went to Canada to try and carry on his project of "making it up" with the rebels, for he is so averse to the sacrifice of life that he cannot bear to hear even of a murderer being sent to the gallows.

The Tribune, famous for its consistency, now insists upon a continuance of the war between France and Prussia. It pleads against mediation for peace in a paragraph which is not free from its usual narrow-minded malevolence, but which, wonderful to relate, has not a single quotation from DICKENS in it. As the Tribune editorials generally consist of three parts of DICKENS and one part of water, the omission for once of the chief ingredient will be unaccountable to anybody who happens to read that journal. It is probable, however, that a fresh supply of the old mixture will be poured out within the next twenty-four hours, and that an editorial consisting of sentiments compounded from the ideas of Col. DIVER, and interspersed with a fresh series of egregious puffs, will be laid before the admiring fogies who still believe in the Tribune.

The argument of the World is at once more pacific, more to the purpose and more consistent than that of the Tribune. It puts the case strongly to the German people, but not too strongly, seeming to admit, from a stand-point in sympathy with France, that Prussia has won the fight. It says:

Did Prussia go to war to resent an insult to German honor, to defend the unity of Germany, or to break up the unity of France? These are the questions which are sharply suggested by the actual condition of affairs in France to-day, and upon the answer to these questions must depend the moral judgment which the world will pass upon the Germans in the existing war. The moral and social judgment in which military operations for the moment rest make the setting of these questions most timely now. If Prussia went to war to avenge an insult, real or imaginary, to the honor of Germany, that insult has certainly been avenged. The duel has drawn blood enough to heal the sharpest hurt which the keenest national honor could feel. Old BARBAROSSA, in his imperial tomb, could ask no more horrible and sanguinary homage then has been paid already to the discipline, the valor, and the military skill of his people. If Prussia went to war to defend the unity of Germany, that end also has surely been accomplished so far as arms can accomplish it. If the South Germans refrain now after from any closer union with their Northern brethren, it will be because they choose so to do, not because foreign bayonets force them asunder.

Will Germany, then, avow that she went to war to break up the unity of France? To attempt this will be to entail upon herself and upon Europe a conflict, not of weeks nor months, but of years. It will be to make liberty impossible on the Continent of Europe by making war chronic; to wear out the very life of the continental race under an ever-growing burden of taxes and an unmitigable impost of blood. It will be to alienate from Germany to-day the sympathies of civilization and to prepare the way more surely and more speedily even than it has been already ordered by the crimes and follies of past generations for that terrible catastrophe of Europe in society which the profoundest thinkers and students of all countries have for years been anticipating, and which all the statesmanship of Europe will be taxed to the utmost, under the most benign and favorable conditions, political and social, to avert.

The Gospel and the Gamblers.

When the statesman and the minister of the gospel throw their heads together for the accomplishment of some great object, whether of philanthropy or tomfoolery, the chances are that the enterprise will succeed. This fact was charmingly illustrated a few days ago at Saratoga Springs. The members of the Young Men's Christian Association there determined to make a simultaneous attack upon all the gambling houses in the town and clean them out from top to bottom. Accordingly they secured the co-operation of a number of officers of the law, and dashed wildly into the fray. About a dozen of the cheaper dens were stormed, carried, and dismantled for the season; but when the vandal horde of Young Men's Christian Associated iconoclasts and their allies approached the gorgeous temple erected by the Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY to the god of trumps and the goddess of whisky straight, there came forth a deputation under a flag of truce, with authority to treat with the enemy—and also to treat him if he should feel inclined to drink—and with instructions to beg, buy or scare him off from the work of destruction, and thus save the magnificent establishment to the distinguished proprietor thereof and the throng of worshipers who nightly kneel therein. This delegation was chosen with singular skill and judgment. It consisted, not of a parcel of lunch-fiends with an appearance quite as greasy as the cards they handle but of gentlemen of cloth and character who never tread the gilded saloon of a first class "hell" without a clean pack each in his pocket. In short, it consisted of two United States Senators and one minister of the gospel. Of course no Young Men's Christian Association, not wholly constructed of cast-iron, could resist the eloquence of such a delegation as that, and Mr. MORRISSEY's princely dead-fall was permitted to remain undespoiled of its splendid properties and paraphernalia, and to go on in that lofty career which can lead only to glory and greenbacks.

We are not told as to whether the minister of the gospel opened the negotiations with prayer and closed them with the doxology, but we presume he did. There could have been no use for a preacher in a case where praying and the singing of spiritual hymns were to be ignored, and that pious fraud would have been as a mere fifth wheel to his Senatorial colleagues. The telegraph, from which we derive all we now know about this interesting affair, gives us none of the particulars, and we await the coming of the newspaper accounts with a degree of anxiety to which, under ordinary circumstances, we would not willingly confess.

Of one thing there can be no doubt—when that preacher dies, whether naturally or through the instrumentality of the law, the Radical party will have lost one of its most zealous members.

☞ They have a railroad in Tennessee which they call the "Tennessee and Pacific railroad," running, not from Tennessee to California, but from Nashville to Lebanon just now—a distance of thirty miles. And this, by the way, reminds us of the remark made by an old gentleman in Indiana the other day. "I never see the name of this fellow SHERIDAN attached to the sounding title of Lieutenant General," said he, "without thinking of a rat-tail file stuck into the end of a corncob."

☞ We have so many Admirals and Vice Admirals in what is known as the United States navy that if we were to get into a foreign war we would have to put an immense fleet of wash-tubs into commission in order to give these official superfluities something legitimate to do.

☞ Mr. THOMAS RYAN, eighty years of age, is under arrest down about Montgomery somewhere for shooting a man. Your true Alabamian never grows too old to indulge his taste for gore.

☞ The Mobile Register speaks of some one as "a cheap John." We very much fear that before the Democrats in Alabama are quit of the editor of the Register they will find him a "dear John."

☞ The only brick dwelling-house in Corinth, Miss., has been burned down. The owner of it might have known that the people there wouldn't stand that sort of nonsense always.

☞ The city of Berlin has given thirty thalers to the soldier who killed the first Frenchman. She would give a much larger sum to the soldier who will kill the last one.

☞ It is a mistake to suppose that Secretary ROBESON is still a mere land-lubber. He has been "at sea" ever since he was appointed to a place in the Cabinet.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ J. Eichhorn & Bro., dealers in hats, caps and furs, straw goods, &c., Jefferson street, third door below Second, north side, Louisville, Ky., have just received the latest fall styles, viz: Autograph, Bohemian, Rhine, Montana, Lothair, Prince Charles, Cespedes, Four-in-Hand, Cambria, Continental, and San Juan.

Queensware,
glassware, cutlery, &c., at the Universal Exposition very cheap.

A Dialogue in Wall Street.

It is a vulgar error to suppose that the *habitues* of Wall street converse about nothing but stocks and gold. Sometimes they talk about their health, and they all seem to have one trouble—*biliousness*. The wear and tear of speculation invariably tells upon the liver.

"How do you think I'm looking?" said a well-known "Bull" to a friend in the Long Room a few days after the late smash-up in gold. "Do I look panic struck?"

"No, by Jove!" was the reply; "you look in trim to fight for a man's life. Never saw you looking better."

"Let me tell you a secret, my boy," returned the great operator. "I drink no wine, no brandy, no bar-room stimulant of any kind; but I just keep my stamina up with an occasional dose of PLANTATION BITTERS; and if you'll do me the favor to try it for that bile on the stomach you're always complaining of, I'll furnish the margin for your next spec. if it doesn't cure you."

The gentleman referred to (the initial of whose Christian name is not very far from the end of the alphabet) has unbounded confidence in the restorative, and his bright eye, firm nerves, and wonderful powers of endurance prove that it is well founded.

☞ Sea Moss Farine, from pure Irish moss, for blanc mange, puddings, custards, creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

Kid Gloves
have advanced in New York, but are sold at the old prices at the Universal Exposition, 68 Fourth street.

☞ Beware of bogus Extracts Buchu, "so called," made by fossil druggists, nineteen centuries old or thereabouts. They may have been well enough in their day, but science is progressive, and especially medical and pharmaceutical science. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava is the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

Universal Exposition.
Purchasers can save twenty per cent. on linen goods. Go and try it.

When You Feel a Cough,
or bronchial affection creeping on the lungs, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and cure it before it becomes incurable.

White-Handle Knives,
only of the best quality, at the Universal Exposition cheap this week.

LOCAL NOTICES.

First Presbyterian Church.

The pastor of this church (Dr. S. R. Wilson) having returned to the city, the regular services will be resumed in the church on to-morrow (sabbath) at 11 o'clock in the morning and 7½ in the evening.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We are informed from reliable authority that the agents of Edwards' City Directory are asserting that many of the subscribers and patrons to our directory have canceled their orders, and that in many cases the signatures are not genuine. These assertions on the part of Mr. Edwards and his canvassers are entirely false in every particular. We assure the public that our directory, as promised, will be out on time, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding.

BRADLEY & GILBERT.

What Did It?

Lyon's Kathairon made my hair soft, luxuriant and thick, and Hagan's Magnolia Balm changed that sallow complexion into the marble beauty you now see. This is emphatically the language of all who use these articles. A fine head of hair and a refined complexion are the greatest attractions a woman can possess. The Kathairon and Magnolia Balm are just what will give them to you, and nothing else will. The Balm is the bloom of youth. It makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty. Both articles are entirely harmless, and very pleasant. They should be in every lady's possession. su5 eodim&weowlm

The Latest Phenomenon

Is a fluid without sediment and without bad smell, that renews the youthful honors of the head, however time may have blanched them, repeating the hue of nature to a shade. This marvel of science is Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair. It stands alone. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. aug22 TuTh3at

☞ I. Newton, Auction and Commission Merchant, 21 Broadway, Paducah, Ky. Consignments solicited. Best references given. Respectfully, I. Newton, Box 227, Paducah, Ky. au22 dlm

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Lithgow & Co., warning persons from using the "*Wallace Patent Grate*," except through them. This grate has been thoroughly tried, and its reputation is fixed. It is conceded to be the best in use.

We observe they offer fairly; promising if any are bought and parties are not satisfied with it, they will take it out and put in any other without charge. This is business, and secures any one from making a mistake. au20-dlf

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&w1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Chapter of Facts.

Space is valuable in a newspaper, and it is therefore proposed in this advertisement to condense a variety of facts important to the public into a small compass. Those facts refer to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—what that celebrated medicine is, and what it will do. In the first place, the article is a stimulant, tonic, and alterative, consisting of a combination of an absolutely pure spirituous agent with the most valuable medicinal vegetable, substances that botanic research has placed at the disposal of the chemist and the physician. These ingredients are compounded with great care, and in such proportions as to produce a preparation which invigorates without exciting the general system, and tones, regulates, and controls the stomach, the bowels, the liver, and the minor secretive organs.

What this great restorative will do must be gathered from what it has done. The case of dyspepsia, or any other form of indigestion, in which it has been persistently administered without effecting a radical cure is yet to be heard from, and the same may be said of bilious disorders, intermittent fever, nervous affections, general debility, constipation, sick headache, mental despondency, and the peculiar complaints and disabilities to which the feeble are so subject. It purifies all the fluids of the body, including the blood, and the gentle stimulus which it imparts to the nervous system is not succeeded by the slightest reaction. This is a chapter of facts which readers, for their own sakes, should mark and remember. au27 deod3&w1

Getting Married.

Essays for Young Men on the delights of Home and the propriety or impropriety of getting married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free in sealed envelops. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. my25 deod3m

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

Sudden severe pains of the side and back, stitches, spasms, &c. These affections are most troublesome to persons past middle age. Will every one come on to bed; are very painful, and often dangerous. In damp weather they are more frequent than in dry. These plasters give relief at once, and need to be always in the drawer, handy.

PAIN OF THE SIDE CURED.
ALLENTOWN, PENN., April 4, 1865.
Messrs. T. ALLCOCK & Co.:
DEAR SIRS—My daughter used one of your Porous Plasters. She had a very bad pain in her side, and it cured her in one week. Yours truly,
JOHN V. N. HUNTER.

25,000 SOLD BY ONE DEALER.
Messrs. J. Balch & Son, of Providence, R. I., write November, 1869: "We have sold the Porous Plasters for twenty years, and at retail and jobbing, must have sold 25,000 altogether. They are well liked." 1719 deod&weowlm

MEETINGS.

Notice.

AS per instructions of the Executive Committee the Democratic voters of the Fifth Ward are requested to meet [illegible] Aug. 27, for [illegible] Those living [illegible] Market street, above [illegible] at Walton's [illegible] street at school-house, First, [illegible] south of Walnut. On Saturday night following, they will meet [illegible] delegates to Legislative Convention.
J. L. [illegible],
JOHN BUDD,
FRANK HENRY,
Committee Fifth Ward.

Democratic Executive Committee (County).

THERE will be a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of Jefferson county at the office of the Louisville Anzeiger at 11 o'clock on Saturday, the 27th inst. All are requested to be present, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. au26 2td S. L. [illegible], Chm.

Notice of Annual Meeting.

OFFICE LOU., CIN. & LEX. RAILROAD CO., LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 15, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders in the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad Co. (as per agreement of consolidation) will be held at the office of the company, in Louisville, on Tuesday, the 6th of September.
W. H. BEI[illegible]ROTH, Secy.
au16 dtd

Notice.

THE stockholders of the People's Bank of Kentucky are hereby notified that the annual meeting, for the election of Directors, will be held at the bank on Monday, the 3d day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. [au6 dtd] JAMES H. HUBER, Cashier.

COLUMBUS NURSERY!
OLD AND RELIABLE.

TREES for the orchard, trees for the garden, standard trees and dwarf trees, trees for the lawn, trees for avenues, weeping trees, evergreens, grapes, small fruits, shrubs, roses, herbaceous plants, &c., in great variety and of best quality. Liberal rates to large buyers. Catalogues sent on application.
R. G. HANFORD, Columbus, Ohio.
au17 6WSa&wt0ct1

IMPORTANT TO SEWING-MACHINE AGENTS.

NEW excellent covers for all kinds of sewing-machines—O. Nauen's patent. Samples $2 each. State rights of the patent for sale. Circulars sent to all places. O. NAUEN & CO., 164 Essex street, New York. au26 d3

Dr. J. R. Pirtle,
HOMEOPATHIST,

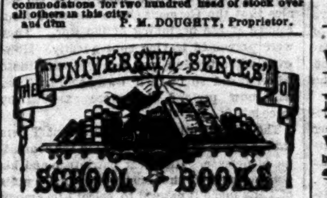
NO. 262 West Jefferson street, north side, bet. Seventh and Eighth, upstairs. au26 d2t

MRS. E. HAUKS,

INDIAN DOCTRESS AND CLAIRVOYANT, treats all chronic diseases with Indian Remedies. Diseases of the eyes, drunkenness, and stammering made a specialty. Call at 300 Jefferson st. au24d5t

Notice to Drovers.
PEOPLE'S
Sale, Feed, and Trading Stables,
SAVANNAH, GA.

AT this commodious Stable I have unsurpassed facilities for the accommodation of Drovers with rooms and board and their Stock with all that can be desired on the part of the Drovers. Saddles, bridles, brake-wagons, buggies and harness for the use of my customers free of charge. Superior accommodations for two hundred head of stock over all others in this city.
au4 dlm P. M. DOUGHTY, Proprietor.



Is the *only series* prepared by eminent *Southern* educators, and they are the *only books* which are *without offense* to the feelings and thoughts of the Southern people. While entirely unsectional and non-partisan, they are specially adapted to the wants of Southern teachers and parents, and are received with enthusiastic favor everywhere.

The economy and convenience of a *uniform series* of Text-Books being now well understood, and the UNIVERSITY SERIES being the *only series* which in authorship, contents, and plan, is entirely acceptable to the Southern people, it is rapidly becoming the

Uniform Series throughout the South,

and teachers will find it greatly to their advantage to give the volumes early examination. Their exclusive use by their children is being *demanded by Parents* everywhere, and desired by the best Teachers.

They are the *freshest* and *best* books now published; *practical, progressive, and up with the times*. They are *beautifully illustrated, handsomely printed*, and *strongly bound*.

The "University Series" comprises:
Holmes' Readers, Speller, Grammars. 12 vols.
Venable's Series of Mathematics. 9 vols.
Maury's Series of Geographies and Astronomy. 5 vols.
De Vere's French Series. 4 vols.
Gildersleeve's Latin Series. 3 vols.
Le Conte's Scientific Series. 3 vols.
Holmes' History of the United States.
Johnston's English Classics.
Carter's Elements of General History.
Crosby's Bible Manual, &c., &c.

Send for Circulars giving full particulars and descriptions, which we shall be glad to mail to any address.

We shall be gratified to receive communications, catalogues, circulars, &c., from Teachers and School Officers everywhere.

Prices low and Terms liberal.

Address,
UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING CO.,
4 Bond St., New York

PUBLIC SPEAKING!
HON. EDWIN S. CRAIG,

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS in the 5th District, will address the citizens of Louisville and Jefferson county at the following times and places:
Corner Eleventh and Market, Saturday, Aug. 27.
Corner Ninth and Broadway, Monday, Aug. 29.
Corner Twelfth and Rowan, Tuesday, Aug. 30.
Corner Fourteenth and Jefferson (11th Ward), Wednesday, Aug. 31.
Corner Campbell and Jefferson, Thursday, Sept 1.
Court-house, Friday, Sept. 2.
☞ Speaking to commence at 8 o'clock every evening.
Other distinguished Democrats will be present and speak at the above places, and the competitors of Judge Craig are respectfully invited. au19 dtSe2

CITY DIRECTORY
NOTICE.

UNDERSTANDING that another attempt is to be made toward publishing an opposition Directory for the City of Louisville, and in order that the public may be made aware of the character of the concern, I would say it comes from the same person, G. K. Carot, who, last year, with the reputation of a respectable house, borrowed from the business men of the city a large amount of money for the purpose of publishing a so-called Business Directory. When bound it was found to be a reprint of the Business portion of the regular City Directory, with a little addition, IT FAILS FOR. This community has often been humbugged and swindled by Directory adventurers, and it is absolutely surprising that they are tolerated by the public.

As we publish Edwards' Directories for the various cities of the South and West, we propose preparing a Trade List of the leading Business Houses and Manufacturers of Louisville, which will be found in the City Directories of Memphis and New Orleans. Those wishing larger space may make arrangements with the Agent. The growing trade of the Southern States is greatly desired, and we know of nothing that will give business firms such prominence as an advertisement in these Standard Works. Each subscriber to the advertiser in Edwards' Louisville Directory for 1871 will be entitled to have his name, business, and address in the Trade List free of charge.
SOUTHERN PUBLISHING CO., New Orleans, Louisville, and St. Louis.
RICHARD EDWARDS, Vice Pres't and Managing Director.

P. S.—As it is but six or seven months since the regular Directory was issued, it would be utterly useless to publish another before next January, when Edwards' Directory for 1871, Vol. 7, will be issued, replete with useful information. au1 dtf

Louisville and Jefferson County
ANNUAL FAIR.

To be held on their Grounds, Near Louisville, Ky., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, September 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th, '70.

PRI MIUM LIST, $10,000 IN CASH.

Competition Open to the World.

AMPLE arrangements are made for all stock and articles received on exhibition. Arrangements have been made with the rail car and packet lines to make the usual reduction in rates of transportation on stock and passengers. All communications for premium lists and information should be addressed to W. H. Meriwether, Sec'y, Louisville, Ky.
I. L. HYATT, Pres't.
R. J. TARLTON, Vice Pres't.

DIRECTORS.

Lawrence Young,	J. F. Speed,
J. M. Duncan,	[illegible] Marks,
H. F. Vissman,	Chas. Guepner,
S. [illegible] Veach,	Vene P. Armstrong, Treas.
W. H. Meriwether, Secy.	au11 deod3m&w4

INSTITUTE FOR
Mental and Nervous Diseases.

THIS institution is now open for the accommodation of female patients. It is located on the Maysville pike near the city of Lexington. Its grounds are the most beautiful and attractive of any in Kentucky. Nearly fifty acres of lawn and garden, beautifully laid out in extended walks, and planted in shade and ornamental trees, will afford recreation to the inmates and aid essentially in restoring them to health. For terms of admission apply to
DR. W. S. CHIPLEY, Superintendent, Lexington, Ky.
J. S. WILSON, Chairman Board Directors.
R. D. SAYRE,
H. P. McGRATH,
J. F. ROBINSON, Jr.,
BENJ. BUCKNER.
au16 dlm

$16,000 for $1!
The Grand Prize Drawing
For the benefit of the
DOMINICAN CHURCH
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,

will certainly take place on the **21st of September**. There are two beautiful residences valued at $16,000 to be drawn.

The tickets are sold for one dollar each, and can be had at the office of the Catholic Advocate, W. Scott Glore's and J. C. Webb's book stores and other places. au16 dtf

CHEAP LACE STORE,
103½ FOURTH ST.

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF Lace Collars, Lace Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Muslin Edgings and Insertions, Lace Riviere.
Also, to Close Out, at Cost Price, a Lot of
BLACK LACE SHAWLS,
Black Lace Flounces,
Muslin Curtains at 60 and 75c a Yard,
—AT—
CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'.
au7

CARLOS LANZA,
Commercial Broker in all kinds of Manufactured Tobacco, Tobacco Leaf, Cigars, and General Merchandise.
Warehouse 116 Broad st. BOSTON.
P. O. Box 1,740.
☞ Prepared to receive, store, ship, and forward Freight to all ports and points; to buy and sell on commission. Business solicited and attended to with promptness. Also Purchasing Agent for merchants in the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America. au11 eodtm

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 26, 1870.

STOCKHOLDERS in the [illegible] Insurance Co. will please call at my office and draw dividend of one dollar per share, payable on demand. [illegible], Sec'y.
au27 d3 [illegible] West Main st.

Warning.

ALL persons are warned against trusting my son Northurtin Ludwig, on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by him.
au17 d3* JOSEPH LUDWIG.

Oats Wanted.

10,000 BUSH. Prime Oats wanted, for which we will pay the current market rates.
T. L. JEFFERSON & BROS.
au27 d4 N. W. corner Main and First streets.

Notice.

THIS is to notify all whom it may concern that my wife, Mary Felker, having left my bed and board without cause, I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her.
au26 d3* DEDRICK FELKER.

Executrix's Notice.

THE undersigned, executrix of the estate of the late M. O. Bryan, requests all who have claims against said estate to hand them, duly authenticated according to law, to the undersigned, and those who are indebted to the estate to come forward and settle.
W. N. BRYAN,
For Mrs. Sarah R. Bryan.

N. B.—Stove and tinware business will be continued as heretofore under the same style—M. O. Bryan.
W. N. BRYAN,
au26 d6&w2 For Sarah R. Bryan.

Caution.

HAVING bought the exclusive right to the Wallace Patent Grate for the South, all persons are warned against manufacturing, buying or using the same, except through us. Parties violating will be prosecuted.

Perhaps no invention has contributed more to comfort and economy than the Wallace Patent Grate. We guarantee it the best Grate in use, and challenge the grate-making world to a trial. Its cost is very little more than the ordinary grate. Let every one look at it before introducing others. Any person buying them, and not proving satisfactory, we will tear them out and put in any other they may prefer at our expense.
J. S. LITHGOW & CO.,
au26 dtf Third and Main.

Notice.

OFFICE MANUFACTURING AND FINANCIAL CO., August 18, 1870.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 3d inst., a call of 10 per cent. was made on the capital stock of said company, payable at their office on or before the 1st day of September, 1870.
au19 d10 HENRY DENT, Cashier.

Notice.

OFFICE ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH R. R. Co., August 19, 1870.

THE interest coupons on the bonds of the counties of Muhlenberg, Caldwell and McCracken, due 1st of September next, and the interest coupons on the bonds of the counties of Grayson and Lyon, due 1st of October next, will be paid at this office when presented on and after maturity.
au21 dlm A. A. GORDON, Secy.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by R. BUSTARD,
jell 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 3 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
R. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS MARY F. G. BROWNE

WILL reopen her school for boys and girls Monday, Sept. 5, at No. 357 Seventh st. au16 dtd

Notice.

MISS HELEN J. CLARK will reopen her school on Monday, Sept. 5. au16 dtd

MISS BRANNAN

WILL reopen her School for small children Monday, Sept. 5, at her residence, 349 Third street, between Broadway and York. au dtse5.

INSURANCE.

Hartford Fire Ins. Co.,
ORGANIZED A.D. 1810.
Assets over - - - - - $2,500,000

BESIDES the ordinary Policies, the above Company has authorized us to insure Landlords against Loss of Rents, also to cover Dwellings and Farm Property against all damage by lightning.

Dwellings taken at very lowest rates for a term of years.
HARBISON & ROGERS, Agents,
au23 dlm 136 Main st.

Cleveland Insurance Co.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
Cash Assets Over Half a Million Dollars.

S. S. COE, Secretary. H. B. PAYNE President.
JNO. J. SHIPHERD, As. Sec. S. D. McMILLAN, V. Pt.

Louisville Insurance and Banking Co.,
STATE AGENTS.

THIS standard Company will establish Agencies in the principal towns throughout the State. Reliable Agents wishing to represent the Company may communicate with the undersigned at Louisville until Sept. 1, 1870. J. M. GLEASON, Special Ag't.
jy30 SaaTuf

WINTERSMITH'S
Extract Buchu
AND
PAREIRA BRAVA!

This admirable combination of Buchu and Pareira Brava, the two best diuretics known to the materia medica, is meeting with unparalleled success. It has made some most extraordinary cures, and is rapidly superseding all other diuretic compounds. It is [illegible] superior to the common or simple Buchu in the market. The medicinal virtues of Buchu are well known to all, but with the remarkable diuretic qualities of Pareira Brava the public are less familiar. We give below, as published in Courier-Journal of late date, from the United States Dispensatory, the highest of all authorities:

Pareira Brava---Its History and Medicinal Properties---Extracts from U.S. and American Dispensatories.

"Pareira Brava, also termed Velvet Leaf, Ice Vine, is a shrub with a round, ligneous root, stems either smooth or close-pressed down, and climbing over trees.

"It is a native of the West Indies and South America. The root is the official part.

"Pareira Brava is tonic, aperient, and diuretic. It was introduced into European practice so long ago as [illegible] and enjoyed great reputation as a lithontriptic. It is recommended in calculous affections, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, leucorrhoea, dropsy, and jaundice. The purpose for which it is at present chiefly employed is for the relief of chronic diseases of the urinary passages. Sir Benjamin Brodie found it very useful in chronic inflammation of the bladder, in allaying irritability of that organ and correcting the disposition to profuse mucous secretion; and it has subsequently come into general use in the same affections. Great advantage may often be derived from combining it, in this complaint, with other diuretics."

We notice that our fellow-townsman Dr. Wintersmith combines it in his Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava with Buchu, Juniper Berries, Cubebs, &c., making it the most efficient diuretic now known to the profession.

What an Old Steamboatman says of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava.

We call especial attention to the very flattering testimonial of Mr. Archibald Prentice, one of our oldest citizens, well-known to this community as a prominent steamboatman and river man for forty years:

LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. WINTERSMITH: DEAR SIR: I have been, for several years past, afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, accompanied with slight strictures. It has caused me a great deal of suffering, and has cost me a considerable amount of money, as I tried everything for it I saw advertised or could hear of that I thought might cure me, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I took medicines from our best physicians, but with no better success. I was advised to go to New Orleans and place myself under the care of a doctor there, noted for his successful treatment of cases like mine. I did so, and was under his treatment for several months, but I got no better, and last spring returned to Louisville, with no hope of ever being well again. I was very weak, and could scarcely get about. I was advised by some of my old friends here to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, as they had known it to make some wonderful cures. I commenced taking it, though with little hope of being benefitted by it. But from the very beginning I commenced to improve, and now, after taking only four bottles, I rejoice to find myself a well man again. I would recommend all persons similarly affected as myself to try it, for it has been a great blessing to me. Respectfully, ARCHIBALD PRENTICE.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

I have been acquainted with Archibald Prentice for over forty years, and know his statement to be true. I have frequently heard him say he believed, had it not been for Dr. Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava, he would have been in his grave long ago.
DENNIS C. HAMBAUGH, 376 West Market street.

I have known Archibald Prentice for years, and am cognizant of the facts set forth in his statement.
JOHN W. ARMSTRONG, 370 West Market street.

More Home Testimony.

Another cure made by Dr. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava.

DR. WINTERSMITH—SIR: I have been suffering for a long time from weakness of the urinary organs, producing involuntary or nocturnal emissions. Desirous of finding relief of this terrible complaint, I had recourse to the various diuretic remedies of the day, buchu, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good until I tried your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, two bottles of which have relieved me completely. Yours respectfully,
MARSHALL FRENCH, 89 Roselane street, Louisville, Ky.

A Voice from South America.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 12, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH—DEAR SIR: From long residence in South America, aggravated by a severe attack of Isthmus or Chagres fever, I have been suffering for years from inflammation of the neck of the bladder. The failure of the prominent diuretics of the day to give me any relief had almost led me to consider my case incurable. When I tried your Buchu and Pareira Brava I [illegible] losing confidence in all medicines, but this much let me say, that to-day I am a well man, and in the full enjoyment of a sound constitution. The value the Buchu and Pareira Brava has been to me cannot be estimated in money. Yours gratefully,
EDWARD LANGDON, Memphis, Tenn.
mh18 deodtf

C. B. & J. F. Mitchell & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
87 & 89 LEONARD ST.,
NEW YORK.
fe28 dem

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. CONWAY

WILL reopen her school Monday, Sept. 5, in Calvary Church (entrance south side), cor. Guthrie and Third streets. French taught at usual price. Residence 346 West Walnut. au26 dtd

MISS E. V. GOODWIN

WILL, on Monday, Sept. 5, reopen her school for girls and small boys in the Sabbath-school room of [illegible] Church, entrance on Guthrie st. au25 [illegible]

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

ON Seventh street, between Magazine and Broadway. The studies of this school will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 5. DR. H. HOOKE, au26 d2w [illegible] Seventh st.

Notice.

MISS ELLEN D. POWELL will open, on the 5th of September, a school for boys and girls, at the New Jerusalem Church Building, Chestnut street, between Second and Third. Application can be made at No. 300 Fourth st., bet. Broadway and Chestnut. au16 d10*

MRS. SCHUE'S SCHOOL.

MRS. SCHUE will reopen her school for young ladies on Monday, 5th of September, 1870. For terms, apply for circular at No. 213 Chestnut street. au21 [illegible]

MRS. PLATT'S SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES

IS now permanently established in Louisville, and will be reopened on the 5th day of September next. Circulars can be obtained upon application at the residence of Mrs. Platt, on Broadway. jy19 tf

THE WARRENDALE SCHOOL FOR LADIES, GEORGETOWN, KY., claims to be one of the most thorough institutions in the West. The sixth annual session will open on Monday, the 5th of September, 1870. Address the Principal, Miss BELLE FITZPATRICK. au13 Sa&Wd

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st st., New York, will commence its 14th year Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st street. au19 dlm

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, English and French, for young ladies and misses. Boarding and day pupils, 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MAD. D'HERVILLY, Principal. jy19 deod3m

ECLECTIC INSTITUTE.
Nos. 37 and 39 Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md.
MRS. LETITIA TYLER SEMPLE, of Va., PRINCIPAL.

THIS school for young ladies will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15, 1870, and close the last week in June, 1871. Number of pupils limited to 40. For circulars, &c., apply by letter to the Principal. jy21 dew

St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.

THE next Scholastic Year of St. John's College commences on the third Wednesday of September. The entire charge per annum, covering all the ordinary expenses for board, tuition fees, &c., is $250. Applications for catalogues, containing full particulars in regard to terms, course of study, &c., should be addressed to the Secretary of the Faculty, Prof. WILLIAM H. HOPKINS. au13 Sa&Wed5w

Louisville Institute

CONDUCTED by Mr. & Mrs. PERING and daughter, 81 West Walnut st., between Second and Third. The fifty-first (51st) semi-annual session will commence on Monday, Sept. 5, 1870. Drawing taught without extra charge. Lessons in Oil Painting on Wednesdays and Saturdays. au11 dl&n3u

Bellewood Female Seminary

THE next session will open on the first Monday in September. For catalogue or information in reference to it, apply to
au13 dlm&w3 W. W. HILL, Anchorage, Ky.

NOBLE BUTLER'S SCHOOL,
Walnut, between Fourth and Fifth.

WILL be open on Monday, September 5. Fee—$60 per term of twenty weeks, payable one-half at the beginning and one half at the middle of the term. au18 dtf

Presentation Academy
161 Fifth street.

WILL reopen on the first Monday of September. au18 dtSe5

B. B. Huntoon's School for Boys

WILL reopen on Monday, Sept. 5, at 377 Sixth street. Terms $30 a year, payable quarterly in advance. Special attention given to fitting boys for college. au19 dtf

NAZARETH ACADEMY,
Near Bardstown, Ky.

STUDIES will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 5. For catalogues, apply to the Mother Superior. au18dtd

HOLYOKE ACADEMY.

THE third annual session will begin on Monday, Sept. 5, at 295 First street, between Chestnut and Broadway. For circulars or further information, call on or address
au7 dlm* N. ROBINSON, A. M., Principal.

CECILIAN COLLEGE,
(CATHOLIC, MALE,)

ON E & P R. R., in the country. Boarders per 20 weeks, $100. Address H. A. CECIL & BROS. Elizabethtown, Ky. au5 d&w*

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

TROY, N. Y.—Full course of instruction in Civil, Mining, and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director. au3 d3m

St. Louis University,
St. Louis, Mo.

THE 41st annual session of studies in the St. Louis University will open on Monday, Sept. 5, 1870. Terms—Board and tuition per session of 10 months, $250. For catalogue, &c., apply to J. C. Webb, Louisville, Ky., or address Rev. F. H. STUNTEBECK, S. J., President. au5 dlm*

Georgetown College
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE next sessions of these institutions will open September 5. For catalogues address Dr. N. M. CRAWFORD or Prof J. J. RUCKER, Georgetown, Ky. jy21 dlm

HAMBLETON COLLEGE,
Elizabethtown, Ky.

THIS school resumes operations on the first Monday of September, 1870. Entire expense for 20 weeks, $82. For particulars, address
jy23 dtSe10 Rev. J. W. HEAGEN, Principal.

Bradford Academy.
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE next year of this institution will commence on Wednesday, the 31st day of August next. The new building is unsurpassed for its purposes. The course of study has been carefully revised, and is comprehensive, embracing both the solid and ornamental branches. Able teachers are employed and are aided by the most learned lecturers in the country. Applications may be made to Miss ABBY H. JOHNSON, Principal, Bradford, Mass. or Rev. RUFUS ANDERSON, LL. D. Boston, or to JOHN D. KINGSBURY, Sec'y.
Bradford, July 20—jy27 WSa&dm

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
VIRGINIA.
Gen. R. E. LEE, President.

THE next session will begin Sept. 15 and end June 22. Expenses $325 to $375. For particulars, apply to the CLERK OF FACULTY,
jy13 deod12 Lexington, Va.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE,
JEFFERSONTOWN, KY.
SAMUEL G. MULLINS, A. M., PRESIDENT.

THIS institution, refitted and refurnished, will be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday, the 12th of September next.

Arrangements have been made to transfer the absolute ownership of the property of the institution to Mr. Mullins, who proposes to establish a select school for the education of young ladies.

For further information apply for circular
EDWARD J. HIKES,
au25 eod4&w2* Chairman of Board of Trustees.

Ursuline Female Academy,
Situated on the corner of Chestnut and Shelby sts.

THIS school will commence the 1st Monday in Sept. In the institution are taught all the higher and lower branches of the English and German languages and also French; vocal and instrumental music on the piano, guitar and zither. The pupils are taught plain and fancy needlework, plain sewing, knitting, crochet and filet work, all kinds of embroidery, tatting, raised work, artificial hair and worsted flowers, drawing and painting in various styles. The situation of the academy is pleasant and healthful. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated. The play-grounds are so fixed as to afford all possible enjoyment to the pupils. Business letters to be addressed to Rev. Leander Streber, Pastor of St. Martin's Church, Shelby street, or to
au25 dlm MARTINA NICKLAS, Superioress.

Forest Academy,

A MALE SCHOOL, situated on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, 12 miles from Louisville, by B. H. McCOWN, Principal and Proprietor, assisted by three professors.

The school has a liberal charter, and secures to its pupils all the advantages of a thorough and practical education, preparing them for any profession. The school maintains its discipline mainly by influences of home association and the sacred Scriptures. For ample information, apply for catalogue to
B. H. McCOWN,
Anchorage Postoffice, L., C. & L. R. R.

P. S.—Music, instrumental and vocal, is taught regularly—the latter without charge. jy1 dtSel

Hocker Female College,
LEXINGTON KY.

THIS large and successful institution will begin its second session on
Monday, September 12, 1870.

In its eligible site, its capacious and elegant building, and able Faculty Hocker College offers superior advantages to those seeking a thorough intellectual, moral, and aesthetic education for their daughters. Terms moderate. For catalogues and further information address
J. M. HOCKER, Proprietor,
au1 dtf or ROBT. GRAHAM, A. M., President.

Louisville Female College
Chartered with College Powers and Privileges in 1854.
HAS AN ABLE FACULTY, A GOOD LIBRARY, AND AN AMPLE PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.
The College will reopen September 5, 1870.

HERE young ladies are taught everything they need to learn at school by the best masters and at moderate charges.

Board and tuition for 20 weeks vary from $94 50 to $139 (see catalogue), and yet the advantages for solid learning and scholastic accomplishments are unsurpassed.

LOUISVILLE is so DELIGHTFUL as a place of residence for young ladies, and the expenses are so moderate, we ought not to be surprised should our College be crowded the coming year. Address
jy12 Tu&SaTuf Rev. S. PRETTYMAN, A. M.

P. S.—Young ladies residing more than five squares from the College may avail themselves of the street cars at our expense even from Portland and Butchertown.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE,
Law Department.
TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION.

Hon. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D., Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, and Commercial Law.
Hon. WM. F. BULLOCK, Professor of the Law of Real Property, Law of Contracts, and Criminal Law.
Hon. HENRY J. STITES, Professor of the History and Science of Law, including Pleading, Evidence, and International Law.

THE twenty-fifth session of the School will commence on the first Monday in October next and continue five months.

A valuable Library is in the School. Students will furnish their own text-books.

The Diploma is a license to practice law.

The fee is $[illegible] to each Professor, and the Matriculation fee $5. Graduation fee $10.

Communications should be addressed to
Professor PIRTLE,
jy28 eod3tOct At Louisville, Ky.

MEDICAL.

Galen's Head Dispensary,
Established 1850, Chartered 1851



By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature [illegible] both sexes. A speedy and permanent cure is guaranteed in every case undertaken, and at half the cost necessary under the old system of treatment. All medicines furnished, [illegible] from exposure and extravagant charges for medicine. Also, agent for Dowe's Female Monthly Regulator Pills, warranted to remove obstructions of any character whatever. Sent on receipt of price—$1 per box. A fine assortment of extra Male Safes, Bandages, Trusses and Braces for [illegible]. Price of [illegible] single one, $1; half dozen, $[illegible], with directions, securely sealed on receipt of price.

Just Published—A Medical Report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing [illegible] large pages, plates and plates, showing the condition of the organs in a state of health and disease, with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation [illegible] and strictly confidential. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sundays from 3 to 4 to 6 P. M. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 73 West Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. au7

MANHOOD.

SENT free in a sealed envelope my valuable lecture on the Errors of Youth, designed as a warning and caution to young men, with rules and prescriptions for the cure of weakness and lost manhood, by one who has been permanently cured. Send stamp, and address EDGAR TREMAINE, 737 Broadway, opposite Astor Place, New York. au5 d&wlm

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of blind, itching, or bleeding piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years' standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

DYSPEPSIA.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by all druggists. Price $1.

COUGH NO MORE.

Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening, and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, influenza, catarrh, hoarseness, asthma and consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists in large bottles. Price $1. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great blood purifier and delicious drink, Warner's Vinum Vitae, or Wine of Life, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists, also at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the whites (it will cure in every case). Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price $1. Or sent by mail on receipt of $1 25. Address 619 State St., Chicago, Ill.
jy23 SaTu&Thwly

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.
The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething.	PRICE 25 CENTS.
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children.	PRICE 25 CENTS.
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages.	PRICE 25 CENTS.

It is the great Infants' and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

DR. GATES'
PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Special attention paid to Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness brought on by self-abuse, habits or arising from excesses. Having treated this disease successfully for years, we can successfully guarantee a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise, with full symptoms list, sent to any address on the receipt of a [illegible] envelope. [illegible] each, or $1 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.

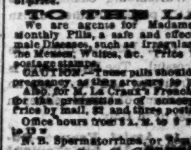
We are agents for Madame Caprand's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for suppressions, irregularities, obstructions, [illegible]

CAUTION.—[illegible]

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. [illegible]

N. B. Spermatorrhea [illegible]

DR. H. ROSENBARTEN,
Consulting Physician,
No. 83 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs,
[illegible] LOUISVILLE, KY.



$500 Reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, 133 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Hieskell's Tetter Ointment will positively cure Tetter, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Pimples, Blotches, and all forms of Skin Diseases. Also, Sore Eyes and Eye Lids, Discharges from the Ear, and Old Sores, no matter of how long standing, or the money returned by the proprietor.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden,
No. 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.
Sold 50 cents per box by all druggists. Sent by mail to any address for 60 cents. ap18 Saly

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of all the Branches of Medicine and Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c. [illegible] has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in Louisville and has cured [illegible]

MEDICINE FURNISHED in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, [illegible]

Those needing medical advice ought to know the many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other testimony to [illegible]

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured. FEMALE PILL (Sugar-coated), a positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality of male safes, 50c each—$[illegible] for $3. Medical Pamphlet sent free.

Office, 104 Fifth st., near Market. Consultation free. Patients treated by mail or express. Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. ja30 dtf

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Louisville, Ky.,
BURTON & STOCKTON........PROPRIETORS.
This Hotel has been
REFITTED AND FURNISHED.
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CANDIDATES.

For Congress—Fifth District.
E. S. CRAIG
Is a candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District, at the November election. jy13 dtf

We are authorized to announce Hon. BOYD WINCHESTER as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Fifth District, subject to the action of a Democratic Convention. jy13 d&wtc

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J. P. CANINE,
DENTIST,



[illegible] Fifth St., bet. Green and Walnut, westside, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. [illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, LAYNE & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, bet. Grayson and Walnut sts. jc15 dly

DORN, SARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U.S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

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LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23 Green st., bet. Main and river. PFEIN & DORN, Prop'rs.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

MEDICAL.

BEWARE

-OF-

BOGUS BUCHU!

PREPARED [illegible]

WITH NO CERTIFICATES OR RECOMMENDATIONS.

Purchase the Genuine H. T. Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu. Established upward of nineteen years.

CERTIFICATES.

A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR: I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years with gravel, bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparation extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and, after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Thomas B. Florence, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. Knox, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. Black, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. Porter, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Ellis Lewis, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. Grier, Philadelphia.
Hon. G. W. Woodward, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, Philadelphia.
Hon. John Bigler, ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. Banks, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

One Hundred Dollars Would be Given for a Bottle, if Necessary.

RAHWAY, N. J., December 2, 1869.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your Buchu has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. ACCIDENT placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your Buchu. I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine (I would give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a bottle, if I could not get it at any other price), I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, 78 Milton avenue, Rahway, New Jersey.

H. M. FREEMAN,
Councilman Third Ward,
City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J. Dec. 2, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of "Helmbold's Buchu."

J. W. Savage, ex-Mayor.
Frank Le Bau, President of Council.
Wm. Richards, Clerk of Council.
Peter A. Banta, Councilman.
W. J. Brown, Councilman.
J. S. S. Melick, Councilman.
Lewis Hoff, Councilman.
J. B. Sleyter, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE, RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY, Dec. 2, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are thereunto attached are all known to me.

JOHN F. WHITNEY,
Mayor of Rahway, N. J.

DR. KEYSER IS A PHYSICIAN OF OVER 30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, AND A GRADUATE OF THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, AND OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY OF PHILADELPHIA.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR: In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used in the various diseases where such medicine agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits, and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
GEO. H. KEYSER, M.D.,
140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.

August 11, 1869.

From the Principal Physician of the Sanitary Infirmary of the State of Louisiana.

PARISH LA FOURCHE, LA., April 22, 1870.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have in my practice used (in the majority of cases where diseases of [illegible] organs existed) Helmbold's Extract of Buchu, and can confidently say that I have never known it to be used without the greatest beneficial results. I have consulted patients after partaking of it, and they invariably confirm my statement. I am satisfied that the preparation is an established fact, convincingly proved by the practical test of long experience.

Yours respectfully, JOHN B. C. GAZZO, M. D.

Permanent Cure of Diabetes with Four Bottles.

HACKENSACK, BERGEN CO., N. J., April 26, 1870.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

DEAR SIR: I had been suffering for a long time from diabetes, and been under treatment for same by three of the most eminent physicians of this place, viz: Drs. Hasbrook, Ball, and Smith, without any apparent beneficial result. Having heard of your Fluid Extract Buchu, I concluded to try it, although I had but little faith in its curative properties. I am happy to state that, after taking four bottles of your Buchu, I am entirely cured, and deem it but my duty to you and the community at large to inform you of the fact that I have been permanently cured by your medicine, after having been informed by the three physicians above named that my disease was incurable.

Truly yours, JOHN H. WYGANT.

I respectfully refer to any citizen of Hackensack.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

John H. Wygant, being of the village of Hackensack, county of Bergen, State of New Jersey, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing is true to his knowledge.

[Signed] JOHN H. WYGANT.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of April, 1870.

[Signed] JOHN G. KEARNEY,
Commissioner of Deeds, New York City and County,
35 Chambers street, N. Y.

HELMBOLD'S
Fluid Extract Buchu

Established upward of 19 years.

PREPARED AT

H. T. HELMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 Broadway, New York, and
104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

[illegible]

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1870.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

BRIGHAM YOUNG has but 24 daughters.

A MICHIGAN JUDGE had to [illegible] from the [illegible] of a potato bug.

A neat joke—the report of Vanderbilt's death.—[N. Y. Express.

ONE Captain [illegible] is compiling a history of the Army of the Tennessee.

A PRUSSIAN custom-house officer claims to be the first man killed in the war.

PROFESSOR KELLEY is out in a three-column letter discussing the importation of Chinamen.

IT is said that Napoleon owns a large amount of real estate both in New York and Baltimore.

LENA LUELLA JOSEPHINE ROBERTA [illegible] SMITH turns up in the census of Brown county, Indiana.

THE Chicago Times thinks that the best thing O. Logan and W. Whit Sikes can do now is to get married.

WHEN a lot of girls go in swimming now the newspapers call it "Natation," just to be delicate and up to the dictionary.

MARY LAVIN, Cincinnati, has been fined and confined just for lavin' her mark in vitriol on the sunny countenance of a friend.

THE French ship of state ought to move steadier hereafter, since her defenders have at last succeeded in getting a Kehl.—[N. Y. Adv.

A BOSTON reporter in the interest of the Worrell theater says "there are to be rich chairs at the Adelphi and a handsome Sophie on the stage."

THE Prussian Queen has forwarded two gold medals to Coblentz, to be handed over to the author and composer of the song of the "Guard on the Rhine," which has become the great war song on the German side.

COLORADO has a community of "Immortarian Pioneers," one of whose laws prohibits celibacy above the age of 25 in a man and above the age 21 in women, "as outrageous to human dignity and welfare."

IN Wood county, Ohio, a widow was introduced to a man on Saturday, was buggy-ridden on Sunday, and married on Tuesday. The groom came home drunk Wednesday night, and was kicked out by the bride, who threw his baggage after him.

IN the thick storm and darkness that threatens the Empire, the French "man at the peak" sees no friendly beacon lights to guide the ship, no peaceful haven where the waves can't reach. His continual cry is not "Land ho!" but "Landwehr!"—[N. Y. Adv.

LE PO SAI, M. D., of San Francisco, recently addressed an American patient to this effect: "I think you too much dance, too much eat, too much fool around. If you dance, you no get better; too much eating no good; too much fooling around no good. Good-by."

IT'S the proper thing now to own a farm in Iowa. Gen. John A. Dix owns a three-thousand-acre farm in Shelby county, William H. Seward owns a still larger farm in Hamilton county, and Horatio Seymour has a large number of forty and eighty-acre tracts along the valley of the Des Moines.

IT is now said that Grant has determined to offer Greeley the English mission, and, if the philosopher don't insist on running for Governor, the position will be tendered him in a few days. This, a lost and ruined world will be glad to know, is not to interfere with "What I Know of Farming."

THE "Republicans" of the mud-hole known as East St. Louis have passed a resolution to stop taking the St. Louis Democrat, because that paper has refused to discharge a reporter who has incurred the displeasure of the mud-holers. The Democrat will continue business at the old stand, spending its own money in its own way, as heretofore, and will probably invite the partisan lickspittles of East St. Louis to indulge in the labial application which King William is said to have tendered to Benedetti.—[Cin. Com.

ANOTHER old citizen has been resurrected in Janesville, Wisconsin. He was found in a sitting posture, and is in a fair state of preservation. His skull measured 33½ inches in circumference, and the thigh bones 44½ inches in length. One Dr. Towndrow examined the remains shortly after they were exhumed, and gave it as his opinion that when living the man must have been not less than 13 feet in hight. The teeth are very large, one which the doctor extracted measuring one and a half inches in length. The lower limbs, from the knees to the toes, are petrified, the flesh having turned to stone, and the parts being perfect in shape. Dr. Towndrow offered Mr. Stanley $10,000 for the remains, which offer was promptly accepted.

A [illegible] correspondent writes: "I wonder if there are many French women like three sisters I saw selling tickets at the station—tall, graceful and beautiful, with features like the pictures of Marie Antoinette, and a wealth of golden hair to make a man crazy. I showed them my ticket for Strasbourg. 'You must go,' said the eldest, 'to the *Chef de la Gare.*' I was not sure that I could find him. She started at once; led the way through all the noisy crowd of soldiers and passengers, accomplished my business and received my thanks—and all with the manners of a queen. And it seems to me that French women, in stations, show this same kind of sovereignty. If the Germans can conquer the men of France, they will still have to submit to the women; and that, I am sure, will not be any hardship if there are many like the beautiful, I ought to say heroic, ladies who sell tickets at the railway station of Nancy."

THE New York Sun says: "Unless death should at once overtake Louis Napoleon, the rest of his life will be pretty comfortable, whatever may be his political destiny. He has laid up an immense fortune, and, considering that thirty years ago he was a penniless loafer and adventurer, he has done pretty well in a material point of view—as well it not better than Commodore Vanderbilt or Wm. B. Astor, while he has got himself talked about in history even more conspicuously than Admiral Fisk or the gentle Theodorus of Abyssinian renown. Eugenie, too, comes out of her imperial agree and fashionable revels as one of the most solid women of the day, so far as money and jewelry and laces are concerned. Considering that she was penniless as Mlle. Montijo, she, too, has done remarkably well, and really has no reason to complain. If these people were in distress, some sympathy might be expended upon them; but how is it possible to commiserate an ex-Emperor and ex-Empress who have appropriated to themselves the wealth which would have lifted out of misery a large portion of the French people?"

How the Wounded are Cared For.

[From the New York Tribune.]

We are permitted to make the following interesting extracts from a private letter, written by a German lady of Frankfort to a friend in this city:

We are striving to alleviate the suffering of the wounded German and French soldiers, as well as the distress which exists in their unfortunate families. To this end every one does as much as possible. We have established hospitals with six hundred beds in every available place, and we are spending money in weekly contributions and by societies. You may, for instance, imagine how much people are doing here in the way of charity when I tell you that the great building Brentanoshaus in the Neue Mainzerstrasse, has been hired by a society of ladies, which has been established, and a kind of factory, for making lint, bandages, arranging old linen, &c., started. In the saloons there are occupied nearly all the young ladies of Frankfort. In the first rooms are the bureaus; then follow the rooms for the reception of the linen, for selecting, cutting, sewing, making lint, for receiving the ready-made linen, stamping, binding, delivery, &c. Hundreds of women are always there at work, so that it is very difficult to find a chair when one goes to assist.

There is another society, composed of men and boys, members of which are always at the railway stations to give a relish of meat, wine, beer, and in the night, coffee, to the soldiers passing through our town to the front. They consume every day 1,000 pounds of sausages and 300 bottles of beer. You may readily imagine how grateful these poor soldiers are to receive these refreshments this hot weather (about 90 degrees Fahrenheit.)

I cannot tell you of all that is being done; but, among other things, the six lodges of Freemasons have formed a union, which, beside the individual and private endeavors, work for the aid of all. They help each of the existing societies, and in silence also render succor to distressed families. We are hoping that they will receive aid from all parts of the world; and, if you could make some little collections from your friends in America and forward them to me, however small they may be, we shall be very grateful to you, and you may be sure that a proper use will be made of them.

Froissard's Corps Annihilated—Nine Regiments Totally Destroyed at Forbach.

[Metz (5th) Correspondence New York World.]

The truth about the two great battles in which the French have been beaten, is about as follows: The Second Corps, under General Froissard, no longer exists. It was annihilated at Saarbrucken and Forbach, and the First Corps, under McMahon, has been driven back with fearful loss from Reichshoffen, and is seeking shelter at Saverne, twenty miles in the rear of Strasbourg. When I say that Froissard's corps is annihilated I do not exaggerate; it is literally used up, and is a name and nothing more.

The two armies approached each other to within one hundred yards, and there, for half an hour, they stood pouring into each other the contents of their needle guns and chassepots. The French were so greatly outnumbered, and, in fact, surrounded, that the battle now became a massacre. The Twenty-third, Thirty-second, Sixty-Sixth, Sixty-Seventh, Seventy-Sixth and Seventy-Seventh regiments, the Third Chasseurs-a-Pied and two regiments of dragoons were totally destroyed.

The heavy baggage trains of the French army are condemned by observers. The men are too overweighted with their knapsacks and extras when in heavy marching order.

VENICE.

More of its Sights—Basking in Splendor—Shylock's House, Othello's House, and Desdemona's House—The Rialto—Venetian Fruits, Etc.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

VENICE, August, 1870.

Having in my last letter noticed the [illegible] Canal serenade that had been broken up by a storm, I may say here that three nights afterwards the serenade was tried again, and then came off with brilliant success, reaching indeed the highest point that may be reached by this species of entertainment in the ordinary course of events. [illegible] on the Grand Canal [illegible] of Venice to the [illegible] of the Adriatic [illegible] the [illegible] corresponding [illegible]. The [illegible] guished not only by unusual splendor in the decorations of the barge and unusual extent in the retinue of gondolas, but by musical force in the band of musicians, eight or ten opera-singers swelling the "concord of sweet sounds." In this serenade the present rather dull season is generally considered to have touched its acme.

As I have recurred to the topic, I will add, that, of all the Venetian entertainments I have seen, I myself like best

A FRESCO

which took place some weeks ago at the Lido. Nay, I will give you a short account of it. The Lido, as I stated in a previous letter, is one of the long, narrow islands that lie between Venice and the sea, lying, as I possibly omitted to state, about two miles from the Piazetta, the chief place of embarkation for all points. An hour or so before dusk, the inevitable barge, particularly equipped with reference to illumination, started slowly for the Lido, of course unilluminated, and with no particular following, reminding one of a rustic beauty, who, with her slippers and toggery in her handkerchief, walks barefoot to the ball of which she is destined to reign the belle. Awful brilliancy had not yet put on all its charms. Yielding to the Venetian habit of taking things easy, we did not leave the Piazetta until an hour or two after dusk, when the quay of the Lido, illuminated for the occasion, shone across the Lagoon as if a whole galaxy of stars were setting there, the barge, illuminated also, shining in the foreground as the "bright particular star" of the assemblage. Awful brilliancy had now put on all its charms.

On landing, which we did by forcing our way through gondolas a dozen deep, we saw that the illumination of the quay proceeded from a double line of acacia-like stems crowned with a profusion of glass lamps of various colors, and, what was more, that these luxuriant stems of variegated light extended on each side of the broad pathway across the luxuriant island, festooning the green borders, so to speak, with the hues of the rainbow. Along this bright pathway, which seemed the realization of Fairy-land, we walked to the further shore, where the lines of light expanded into a resplendent circle, within which the band held its harmonious court, and around which ever and anon rockets streamed up into the sky, sowing the air with golden sparks, and Bengal-lights burst into fiery bloom, devouring the night with their intensity, whilst here and there and everywhere in the neighborhood, basking in this splendor, were seated gay revelers in all stages of the progress from sobriety to inebriety, except, I am bound to say, the last, which the Venetians seldom or never reach. Penetrating this dazzling circle and its belongings, we passed over the bridge connecting the shore with the great bathing establishment on the beach, and, seating ourselves in the portico of the café above the waves of the Adriatic, took a quiet survey of the scene from behind. Never was a look behind the scenes less disenchanting.

Before us was the radiant spectacle which I have just described. Behind us was the sea, whose waves, surging beneath our feet, beat a grand accompaniment to the music on the land. To our right and left strolled groups of men and women along the furthest margin of the beach, looking, in the colored light from the shore, like the gnomes and sea-nymphs in the crisis of a spectacular play. And over all bent the unrivaled skies of Italy. The hour was midnight. The night was midsummer. The scene might have been another Midsummer-Night's Dream, adapted to the meridian of Venice. When we returned to the shore, the band had retired, and the throng was dispersing. As we approached the quay on the opposite shore, the barge was leaving, unattended, but with its lights shining, and its garlands fluttering. The rustic beauty was going home with her stained and wilted toggery upon her back. And we could do no better than follow her example.

I have just returned from a visit to

THE GHETTO, OR JEWS' QUARTER,

which, contrary to my expectation, is as cleanly and airy as the other quarters of the city. Even the *Ghetto Vecchio*, or old Jewish quarter, is not remarkably dark or noisome, while the *Ghetto Nuovo*, or new Jewish quarter, is as light and wholesome as needs be, and a great deal more so, if the truth must be told, than the larger part of the district of St. Mark itself. In this respect the *Ghetto* of Venice compares favorably with that of Rome, which is an offense to all the senses, particularly smell. In Rome, however, the Jews, I should judge, are considerably more numerous than in Venice, where they number only some two thousand. The Jews in Venice are now happily on an equality with the rest of the inhabitants, enjoying freedom of action in secular matters, as they have always enjoyed it in religion. They worship, if we may credit the guide-books, in seven synagogues, one of which I entered, under the guidance of a shabby custodian, with a shabbier interloper at his heels, both in keen quest of *soldis*, who together pulled open the sacred depositories, jerked out the sacred deposits, and exhibited them, with an innocent lack of reverence that was half comical, half shocking. But in truth the exhibition of sacred places and sacred things in Europe is a business, and no wonder that exhibitors "of the baser sort" forget the sacred aspects of the business, although these should be kept in mind even on purely business principles, since the way to sell an article is certainly not to belittle it. In the days of Shylock, I venture to say, this axiom of business would not have been forgotten by the shabbiest denizen of the *Ghetto*.

By the way, it is a little remarkable that no house in the Ghetto is pointed out as

THE DWELLING OF SHYLOCK.

This omission, whatever may be the true explanation of it, does not proceed at any rate from veracity, or even from a decent respect for probability, seeing that, in defiance of both, a booth on the Rialto is pointed out as Shylock's shop, it being well known that in Shylock's days the Jews were not allowed to keep shops on the Rialto or elsewhere. In the like spirit of hardy unscrupulousness, a house in the west part of the city is pointed out as Othello's house, and another on the Grand Canal as Desdemona's, though, "when you come down to it," as a friend of mine would say,

OTHELLO'S HOUSE

is not Othello's house, but a house erected on the site of what was represented as Othello's house, demolished several years ago, a statue of which, however, is built into the front of the present house, and assumed to be a statue of Othello, on the further assumption that Othello was not a Moor, but a Venetian nobleman of the name of Christopher Moro, or Black, his name tincturing his complexion, and disappearing in the alembic of Shakespeare's fancy, which, to say the least, is unsupported; and on the still farther assumption that the demolished house, of which the statue is a relic, was the palace of the Moro family, which is clearly false, as shown by the shield of the statue, whereon are sculptured the arms of the Ciuran family, to whom the palace really belonged, and whose members are buried in the neighboring church of the Carmini; while, as for

DESDEMONA'S HOUSE,

the idea of giving the fair daughter of Brabantio a "local habitation" was a few years ago suggested in mere banter to a local artist who had painted Othello's House, whereupon, accepting the banter, he declared that he would paint a Desdemona's House as a companion to his picture of Othello's, and carried out the declaration by painting as Desdemona's the palace Contarini-Fasan, adjoining the Hotel New York, and actually one of the finest specimens of the pointed style of architecture in all Venice, the guides naturally catching at the joke and administering it as a reality to credulous foreigners. Othello and Desdemona are perfectly innocent of the association of their names with these houses. "The head and front of their offending hath this extent, no more." So, at all events, I am assured by a highly intelligent Venetian, whose interest, if he looked to that alone, might prompt him to confirm the imposition instead of exposing it.

I have mentioned Shylock and the Rialto. Let me return to them. And first to

THE RIALTO.

The bridge is called *Rialto*, because it abuts upon the old island of Rialto, acquiring by metonomy the name of what supports it. This figure of speech, however, has been some six hundred years maturing, and can hardly be said to have yet attained full growth, there being not a few literal Venetians who, notwithstanding a bridge of some kind has spanned the Grand Canal at this point ever since 1264, will persist in saying "Rialto bridge," never omitting the "*bridge*." The present bridge is the fourth, and probably the last, for it bids fair to stand as long as Venice stands. It was built in the three years from 1588 to 1591, the builder having been *Antonio da Ponte*, the architect of the Bridge of Sighs, whose plan was preferred, on the ground of cheapness, to the plans offered by the first architects of the time, including *Sansovino, Palladio*, and *Michael Angelo* himself. The bridge spans the Grand Canal with a single arch eighty-three feet in length, sixty-six feet in breadth and eighteen and a half feet above the middle water-mark. These dimensions are given in Venetian feet, which are somewhat less than American feet, though precisely the reverse is true of the feet of the Venetians. But of this, more when I see you. The bridge rests upon twelve thousand piles of elms, and is composed of Istrian marble throughout, not excepting the leaden-roofed booths, extending the whole length on each side, and dividing the breadth into three passages, two open towards the Grand Canal and one in the center between the lines of booths. On the summit of the arch a passage extends cross-wise through the lines of booths uniting the passages extending length wise. The balustrades, like the rest of the bridge, are of marble; the broad, thick rails, of white Istrian marble, having been made "smooth as monumental alabaster" by the arms of the millions who have leaned upon them to view the festivities of which the Grand Canal has been the scene for the last two hundred and seventy-odd years. Bas-reliefs, finely executed, ornament the abutments. The ascent is broken every five or six steps by landings five or six feet wide, the steps and landings being marble-bound, making the way graceful to the eye as well as easy to the foot. The booths, which open only upon the central passage, consist of all sorts of shops, among which are dry goods stores, novelty stores, crockery stores, clothing stores, jewelry shops, fruit shops, butchers' shops, and one *casablo valuta* or broker's shop. This last, I believe, is the shop absurdly pointed out as

SHYLOCK'S.

Those who perpetrate this anachronism, however, are not more absurd than those who maintain, with the author of one of the guide-books of Venice, that Shakespeare, in the *Merchant of Venice*, makes no allusion to the Rialto, because it was built long before the *Merchant of Venice* was written," a very good reason, some people will be apt to think, why Shakespeare might have made the allusion. Shakespeare [illegible] conclusion. Whether [illegible] the [illegible] conclusion may or may not be correct. For my own part I think it is not. When Shylock says,

"Signior Antonio, many a time and oft,
In the Rialto, you have rated me
About my moneys and my usances,"

he possibly alludes not to the bridge, but to the district, but when referring to Antonio's ventures, [illegible] understand, moreover, upon the Rialto, he hath a third at Mexico, a fourth for England," and when he subsequently asks, "What news on the Rialto?" I see no good reason to doubt that he alludes not to the district, but to the bridge, which, as the gateway of the district, and close thoroughfare of the whole city, must have had superior advantages for concentrating news and dispersing rumors. It was to Venice what a rural toll-gate is to the neighborhood. A loiterer upon the bridge might have met every man in Venice between sunrise and sunset, and have heard every lightest rumor. To loiter there, in fact, was the best way not only to meet any particular man without appearing to seek him, but to learn all about everybody's business without appearing to investigate it. In short, the bridge was just the place for Shylock to study his victims. He could not, in Shakespeare's conception, have reasonably excluded it from his field of operations. Besides, the expressions in question were used in a public place that was most probably in the heart of the district of Rialto, to which consequently there would have been a manifest unfitness in applying them. Shylock would scarcely have spoken of the place where he stood as a distant place. He must have spoken of the bridge. In my judgment, therefore, the bridge does figure in the Merchant of Venice—not, to be sure, in the old tale which may have suggested the play, but in the play itself. But the question is simply a nice point of interpretation which I do not care to pursue. Allow me to return.

THE BRIDGE,

whether Shakespeare mentions it or not, is exceedingly massive and strong, and, to my taste, not wanting in beauty, though it is not, I believe, a great favorite with artists, any more than the Bridge of Sighs, as to which I fully agree with the artists. The Rialto is surely an imposing structure, ranking among the first sights of Venice. Once seen it is not likely to be forgotten.

Descending it from the east side, you find yourself on the veritable island of Rialto, the cradle of Venice, with the remains of the playthings of the infant State around you. Of these perhaps the most noticeable is

IL GOBBO DI RIALTO,

or the Hunchback of Rialto, the statue of a crouching man, supporting with his shoulders a short flight of steps, leading to the top of a granite column, from which the laws of the Republic were officially read aloud while the seat of government remained at Rialto, and which afterward served as a pulpit for street-preachers, though why the statue is called Hunchback I do not understand. The back does not appear to be humped more than the laws of art require, although, it must be owned, some of the laws proclaimed from it made the Venetians hump themselves terribly. The luminous author of the guide-book above mentioned describes the Hunchback as "a broken column of Egyptian granite, with the kneeling figure of a man sculptured on it." The fact is, however, that the figure is of a wholly different material from the column, which, moreover, it does not touch at any point, the figure, with the steps it supports, constituting merely a stile whereby the top of the column was mounted. The group, railed off against the approach of the vulgar, now stands purely as a monument of the early life of Venice.

Opposite the Hunchback is the [illegible]

CHURCH OF ST. GIACOMO,

the oldest church in Venice, having been first built in 421. Except the foundation and the porch, which last is of Greek marble, nothing remains of the original structure; the rest consists of restorations. Between the Hunchback and the church lies

THE CAMPO ST. GIACOMO,

once the quarter of the goldsmiths and jewelers, but now a market for vegetables, flowers and fruits.

THE FRUITS OF VENICE,

I may say in closing, are both abundant and delicious. They acquire a flavor of peculiar deliciousness, the Venetians claim, from the sea air. Be this as it may, the markets are filled with the most delicious apples, pears, peaches, plums, and a kind of fruit, the most delicious of all, that looks like the plum and tastes like the peach, a sort of downless peach, bearing about the same relation to the normal peach that the hairless dogs of Naples bear to the species in general. My excellent friend Lawrence Young may laugh at my pomological simplicity, but this is honestly all I know about it. I assuredly never eat it before, to the best of my knowledge and belief. At sunrise every day, great fleets of boats, laden with fruits and vegetables, discharge their toothsome lading upon the shore of the Grand Canal in the immediate vicinity of *Campo St. Giacomo*. The sight is said to be a curious and striking one, but I have hitherto taken it upon credit. If I should ever see it for myself, however, I promise your readers not to describe it. I have bored them enough concerning Venice.

OTHER SIGHTS.

And yet I have hardly begun to tell them what we have seen. So much the worse for me, and, alas! for them. The Church of St. Mark, an embodied dream of Oriental magnificence, the Palace of the Doges, with its facades of marble lace, and its interior radiant with art and thrilling with association, the Royal Palace, vacant and unadorned, yet, like beauty, most adorned, the Clock Tower, the Mint, the Arsenal, the Public Gardens, the Campo di Marte, the Church of Saints John and Paul, the Church of the Franciscans, and the Academy of Fine Arts, I have barely mentioned, while the Botanical Garden, the Pepadopoli Garden, the Turkish Warehouse, the Couer Museum, the Palaces Vendramin, Treves, Fini-Wimpfen, Pesaro, and Manfron, the churches of St. Maria della Saluta, St. Stefano, Madonna dell' Orto, Gesuiti, St. Zaccaria, gli Scalzi, and St. Giorgio Maggiore, and the schools of St. Mark and of St. Rocco, I have not heretofore so much as mentioned, not to mention even now those minor sights which are minor only because they are set amid the constellated glory of Venice. If I had undertaken to give your readers an adequate idea of this wonderful city, my task would be still to do; but this I did not undertake, and my task is done. Before you hear from me again, we shall probably be again in London.

ARCHBISHOP M'CLOSKEY.

He Says the Catholic World Must Obey the Dogma of Infallibility.

[From the N. Y. Standard, 24th.]

Dr. McCloskey celebrated his first mass after returning to New York, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, yesterday morning. He came from his residence in Madison avenue in a stage-coach, accompanied by a young clergyman lately ordained in Rome. The services commenced at 7 a. m., and though the hour was unusually early, the church was well attended by a large portion of his congregation, who seemed to anticipate that his lordship would re-assume his place that morning. After the service a reporter of the Standard called on the Archbishop, and conversed with the reverend gentleman about his official stay in the Eternal City. He was very laconic in his remarks on the Ecumenical Council. He spoke more concerning the condemnation of the Socialists' system of philosophy, and of the abrogation of certain tenets of the German metaphysicians, than of the more important question of Papal infallibility. Among his very few remarks on the infallibility of the Pope, Doctor McCloskey remarked that "Rome has spoken, and the Catholic world responds." He said that the dogma was ably disputed, that all the talent and learning of the Church had been brought to bear upon it, and that the majority of the representatives of Catholicism had decided in its favor, therefore the infallibility of the Pope was a belief of all the Roman Catholics. He said the holy Father appeared quite placid and resigned throughout the movements of the Council, never exhibiting any deep partisan feeling or evincing emotion on the settlement of any proposition laid before him. He was singularly calm and very dignified, without affecting undue authority, through all the proceedings of the Council. The bishops who strenuously opposed certain measures, and contradicted the personal views of the Pontiff, were heard by him with the same calmness and bearing which characterized his demeanor in every session of the council. The Archbishop expressed his regret at the large number of crimes which have lately created such excitement in the city, and caused alarm among all classes of the community. Attending Dr McCloskey yesterday morning was a young man who had been ordained in Rome immediately before the Archbishop's departure for home. This young clergyman courteously offered our reporter all necessary information concerning the present phase of Rome. He said the hotels d'Angleterre, Delle Isole, Brittaneche, the Europa, the Brighton, and many other hotels in Rome, had been thronged with British and American visitors previous to the formal declaration of the dogma of infallibility. None of these had an opportunity of hearing any of the discussions, or witnessing any of the forms of the council, yet they remained many weeks in the Eternal City, feeling a strange interest in all that was performed within its walls.

He knew many French who had lingered many weeks in Rome merely because the Nineteenth Ecumenical Council was being held there, and still knew little more of its transactions than many living a thousand miles away. This young clergyman (Dr. Conran) gave our reporter an instance of an Australian gentleman who arrived in Rome on the opening of the council and remained for three months, and then left for home, being highly dissatisfied at the little amusement he had enjoyed in spite of his great expectations. Every Sunday during the sessions in Rome the Church of St Peter's was unusually attended by foreigners, all vaguely hoping that the Ecumenical Council was to be visible at some time or other. In a certain club house on the Piazza de Spagna, the most violent antagonists of the Fathers were assembled. In this club the assumed doings within the Vatican were commented upon, sifted and authoritatively condemned. This is the club in which three years ago William Howard Russell spoke his memorable sentiment with regard to the singing of the Te Deum by eight hundred bishops. "An old impulse arose within me, and I sang, too." In this club house the correspondents of the London Daily News, Times and Pall Mall Gazette gathered the items that were subsequently developed into formidable anti-Roman harangues. Dr. McCloskey intends to spend a few weeks in the country previous to again commencing his episcopal duties.

Some six years ago a stranger called into Harris' banking house, Waynesville, Penn., and deposited some $800, saying that he would call again soon and get it. Nothing was ever seen or heard of the man until a few days ago, when he called. After a short conversation, Mr. Harris identified him, and told him that his deposit and interest amounted to a certain sum. "All right," said the stranger, "give me my money and I'll pay your interest."

M. About says that it is the habit of the Prussian soldiers on going into battle to tear off their absurd and cumbrous helmet and fight bareheaded. The field of Konigsgratz after the battle was strewn with these helmets. The French grenadiers have declined to wear their great bear-skin hats into battle.

OUR CONNECTIONS.

The Frankfort and Paris Railroad Meeting—Was it Premature?—What the Maysville and Paris Papers Say.

[From the Paris (Ky.) Citizen.]

A decided majority of the delegates regarded themselves restricted to action upon this enterprise, and hence, in our opinion, very properly and wisely refused to commit themselves to other projects wholly irrelevant and outside the purpose of the meeting.

The convention, it seems to us, accomplished everything expected of it. It developed an earnest feeling in favor of the enterprise, and initiated measures looking to the early construction of the road. The necessity of building the road was recognized, and the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company was requested to proceed at once to appoint commissioners and agents and to take all necessary steps to procure subscriptions on the part of individuals, cities, counties and towns, and to build said road as authorized by the act of the General Assembly, approved March 21, 1870.

The amount necessary to be raised to build the road was not apportioned among the several cities and counties interested. This can readily be done by the commissioners appointed by the railroad company, and we think we are authorized to state that the company will at once take steps to procure subscriptions to build the road. It will be necessary, however, before this is done to have a survey made of the route, so that the cost of the road may be approximated as nearly as possible.

The nature of our county subscription to the proposed road will be materially different from our subscription to the Maysville road. We pay to the latter $300,000 in three annual payments, which necessarily bears heavily upon our tax-payers. It is supposed we will be asked to subscribe a like amount to the Paris and Frankfort road, but our subscription will be in the shape of bonds, for which we will receive stock in the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company. We will probably have to pay the interest on these bonds for a few years, after which we are confident they will become a paying investment. The city of Louisville, we learn, made half a million dollars by her subscription to the Louisville and Nashville road; Logan county realizes on her stock in the same road, in the shape of dividends, enough to defray the ordinary county expenses; Madison county also invested in the same company, and now has available, we understand, $300,000 which she is prepared to invest in other enterprises. A like result, we believe, would follow a subscription by this county to the proposed road. Louisville is now moving forward rapidly in a career of unexampled prosperity. The Short-line road between that city and Cincinnati, of which it is proposed we shall become stockholders, is already a natural thoroughfare of trade and travel, and when its connections are made with Cincinnati by the bridge at Newport, which will be completed in a few months, and with the Nashville road at Louisville, it must become one of the best paying roads in the country.

We are confident the investment will pay; that within five years the dividends from the stock will pay the interest on the bonds, and after that become a source of revenue. But, even though we should not realize a dollar from our stock, still the enterprise is of such magnitude in its probable effects upon our community, its importance and necessity are so apparent, that we would be untrue to our highest interests if we should fail to respond with alacrity to the call which will be made upon us to build the Frankfort and Paris railroad—which will at once constitute Paris the most important inland city in the State.

[From the Maysville Eagle.]

The call seems to have been premature, it having been issued without consultation with the President of the Lexington, Louisville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and seems to have been an emanation from the Paris Citizen exclusively. The project had not been sufficiently digested, and the delegates representing the several interests went there without plans of their own, and not knowing what to do or how to do it, but hoping that some one else might tell them. All the legislation that has been yet obtained is in the shape of an amendment to the charter of the Lexington, Louisville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, authorizing the company to submit propositions to the people of Franklin, Scott and Bourbon counties to subscribe stock to aid in building the branch from Frankfort to Georgetown. Consequently, any organization which can now be effected must be under the auspices and direction of that company, and the propositions submitted to the people of the several counties must come from that company. We learn that the company is questioned, very heavily in debt, that it is not ready to give aid in furtherance of the enterprise, that the President was not prepared to inaugurate the movement, which was precipitated upon him and took him by surprise. It is a fact, though not stated by Dr. Green in his remarks before the convention, that the entire sum derived from the through freight on the Louisville and Cincinnati Short-Line railroad is not sufficient to pay the drayage of the company at Cincinnati and Louisville. It is also the fact that the entire net profits of the two roads are hardly sufficient to pay the interest on the bonded debt of the company, and there has been no declaration of dividends on the stock for more than four years. The connections of the company with other lines have been completed neither at Cincinnati or Louisville, but the work is now actively progressing at both places, and is expected to be finished within a year. To make these connections the expenditure of a large amount of money and a considerable increase of the already immense debt will be rendered necessary. When these close connections shall be completed, and cars can be run without change all the way from New York and Philadelphia to Louisville, it is confidently anticipated that the Short-line will be one of the best paying roads in the country; but until that is done it cannot aid in any other enterprise, no matter how important it may be regarded. The stock of the road is now a drug at forty cents on the dollar. The stock is now nearly equal in value to the bonds of the counties through which the road will run, and Dr. Green had not, therefore, thought it fitting to submit to the people of those counties a proposition to issue their bonds for an amount sufficient to build the branch from Frankfort to Paris and to receive in return stock in his road to an equal amount—and yet this is all the company can do at present. If the counties should voluntarily enter into such an arrangement it could be effected at once; and, though not ready to urge it, he believed the counties would find it greatly to their advantage to build the road on those terms. The stock even at its depreciated value is worth more than the stock of any new company would be, and the increase given to the value of lands on each side of the road would far outweigh the entire cost of the road.

Dr. Green estimated that to build a road, starting from some point on the Louisville and Lexington road, between Frankfort and Midway, to Paris would cost about $1,200,000. Of this sum he proposed that Scott should give her bonds for $500,000, Bourbon for $300,000, the city of Louisville for $300,000, and the city of Maysville for $100,000, the discount on the bonds, probably amounting to $240,000, would be made up by the company. It is unnecessary for us to say that Maysville is now unable to give $100,000 to that or any other railroad, and even if she were able she would not give one cent to build a road through Bourbon county until Bourbon had subscribed her full three per cent. to the Maysville and Lexington railroad. As usual, Bourbon county is not inclined to give enough to the Paris and Frankfort road to build it through her own limits, her representatives setting $200,000 as their outside figures. The delegates from Scott thought that $400,000 was the most their people could be induced to vote. Louisville was not disposed to promise more than $5,000 per mile after the road was got ready for the iron. Louisville is playing off the Paris branch connected with a road from Paris to the Big Sandy by way of Owingsville as a scarecrow to prevent Lexington from undertaking to build a road from Elizabethtown through Lexington to the Big Sandy. They seem more anxious to have that string to pull on at this time than to have the branch built from Frankfort to Paris. Thus the proportion which the several interests seemed inclined to give was less by $450,000 than the amount necessary for the construction of the road.

The most singular conduct was that of the Bourbon directors of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, who were sent as delegates to represent the interests of that road. In the committee they proposed and voted for an advisory resolution to the effect that the connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company should be made by a road to be run from Paris to the Big Sandy by way of Owingsville. The effect of their resolution would have been to have made their own road merely a local one, depreciated its stock, and reduced it to insignificance. It is to be hoped that the next time the company shall be represented in a similar convention, it will be by delegates who at any rate will not war against it.

It was clearly demonstrated that the movement was premature. But we are sanguine that the road will yet be built, and that the connection with the Big Sandy will be made through Maysville. To this end the people of Maysville must be alive and active, and the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company must have a Board of Directors, none of whom are willing to sacrifice the interests of that road in behalf of any other interests whatever.

Homes for Billions.

The United States Territories are large empires, as will be seen by the area they possess. What has been called the Great American Desert turns out, or will turn out, no desert at all. These Territories have an area greater by 175,000 square miles than that of all the admitted States of the Union.

The following table is made up as accurately as can be done from official data at Washington:

Washington	44,796,160
New Mexico	77,568,640
Utah	54,065,043
Dakota	95,596,128
Colorado	66,880,000
Montana	92,016,640
Arizona	72,906,240
Idaho	55,228,160
Wyoming	62,645,061
Indian	44,154,240
Alaska	369,529,600

Idaho grows all the cereals and ordinary vegetables, northern kinds of fruits, and is suited to stock-raising. Utah produces over a million bushels of cereals annually. Wyoming has fine grass and fertile valleys. Arizona, grain, rice, sugar, and cotton. Montana, agricultural staples of all kinds; nearly four millions of dollars' worth a year. Colorado, one of the most luxuriant pastures of the continent. Of Alaska not enough is known to speak with confidence; but the remainder is abundantly rich in mineral resources of the most varied nature, and are destined to become for immense populations' homes. The population of this territorial domain is not far from 400,000.

A gentleman in Galena, Ill., keeps an ordinary tree toad in a glass jar half filled with water. Inside the jar is a diminutive ladder, from the bottom of the vessel to the top. Just above the water line is a perch, on which his frogship in dry weather is to be seen sitting perfectly motionless as long as the dry season lasts. On the slightest indication of a change in the atmosphere the frog quits his perch and takes to the water, returning to the landing only at intervals to feed upon the flies that are thrown into the jar.

THE SEVEN-FOLD MURDERER.

Execution of John Owen for the Murder of the Marshall Family.

[From the London Times, 9th.]

John Owen, alias Jones, was executed yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, in the yard of Aylesbury jail, for the murders of Emmanuel Marshall, his wife, sister, mother, and three children, at Denham, in May last.

The Rev. Mr. [illegible], the chaplain of the jail, has been unremitting in his solicitations to bring the prisoner to contrition for his terrible crime, but the prisoner only returned his kindness by curses and foul expressions.

At length, on Thursday last, he said he was a Catholic, and a Roman Catholic clergyman from Wolverton, on being sent for, visited him. He, however, only received similar treatment, and the prisoner eventually declared that he did not believe that there was either God or devil, Heaven or hell. At one time he virtually confessed to the murder by saying: "I am only sorry that I did not shoot Superintendent Dunham and —— Justice of the Peace, that once sentenced me as well." He has been visited lately by his father and sister, neither of whom he had seen for years, but he treated them coldly, and when they shed tears, replied to their grief by saying: "What have you to snivel for?"

On Saturday he further sought to show his indifference by asking to see his coffin and stating that he should like to sleep in it the last two nights of his life.

Calcraft arrived at the jail on Saturday night, and the prisoner was apprised of his presence. He said he should like to see him at once, but, as Calcraft did not then go to see him, the prisoner said, "Well, if he is not civil when pinioning me I shall give him one in the mouth." He slept well on Saturday night, and on Sunday morning was asked to attend the last divine service he would have an opportunity of attending. He, however, refused, and as on the Sunday after his condemnation he made a disturbance in the church, when special prayers were desired for the condemned man he was not urged to attend.

Throughout Sunday he was coarse and flippant in his conversation, had an interview with Calcraft, ate his meals heartily, and retiring to rest at nine o'clock soon went soundly to sleep. He awoke at half-past three o'clock yesterday morning, and again repeated a story that he had previously told to the ministers, that he was innocent of the murder, and that the murdered man's clothes were given to him by two men while he was passing the cottage. He ate his breakfast heartily and spent the remainder of the morning in joking.

At three minutes to eight the bell began to toll, and he was brought from his cell by two warders. Calcraft met him in the corridor, and the prisoner at once submitted to be pinioned. Calcraft found a little difficulty with one of the buckles. "You will see better if I turn around to the light," said the prisoner, and he at once turned round. The procession was then formed. When the culprit came in sight of the gallows it seemed to absorb his whole curiosity, and after surveying it for a moment be attempted to go up two steps at a time, but at the request of the warders he walked up in a more orderly manner. Calcraft then placed him on the drop, put the rope round his neck, and the white cap over his face. The culprit asked to be allowed to make a statement. Calcraft permitted him.

The prisoner, whose back was toward the people, then turned round, and Calcraft lifted the cap above his mouth. The culprit then said: "My friends, I am going to die for the murder of Charles—what's his name? I forget. Oh! Charles Marshall; but I am innocent." He then turned round again, and put his feet close together to be pinioned. Calcraft at once strapped them, immediately walked off and drew the bolt. The prisoner fell two and a half feet. The body seemed to fall heavily; death was almost instantaneous, and only one moment's convulsion marked his end. After an hour the body was cut down and an inquest held.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, August 27.

John Glossbremer, after a week's sickness, was on the street yesterday.

It is Major Frank, not Mayor Frank, who is going to Europe to join Bismarck's regiment.

One case of disorderly before Judge Mathews yesterday, and it was dismissed.

John Myers, who so brutally abused his wife, paid his fine and was released.

Felix G. Goodwyn has sold his farm on the old plank road, four miles from this city, to a man named Thompson, residing in Louisville.

C. S. Jewett, son of Judge Jewett, one of the most promising young lawyers of Scott county, was in the city yesterday.

The Jeffersonville base ball club and the Blue Stockings will play a match game at the Spring [illegible] next Wednesday.

A great many friends called at Henry Frank's residence on Market street, yesterday, to see his new Chinese goat and kid, which he purchased for $250.

The Clark County Teachers' Institute, which has been in session in Charlestown during this week, adjourned yesterday afternoon. Eighty teachers were in attendance.

George W. Lee, County Examiner, has resigned his position, and will enter upon his duties as principal of the public schools of Bloomington the 1st of September.

B. J. Ross, the efficient driver of Mathews' local 'bus, has our thanks for Indianapolis papers. This 'bus is becoming a favorite mode of conveyance to and from the depot.

Rev. Thos. R. Austin, D. D., LL. D., rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Jeffersonville, has been invited to the rectorship of St. Stephen's Church, Terre Haute.

Policeman John Ware, on Thursday afternoon, arrested Pat Carney, of Cincinnati, for peddling oilcloth without license, and took him before Judge Mathews, who assessed fine and costs in the sum of $7 90.

Ad adjourned term of the Common Pleas Court, Judge P. H. Jewett, will convene in Lexington next Monday, for the trial of Franklin Cisco, imprisoned on the charge of stealing a horse from Mr. Collins, in Scott county.

J. L. Griswold, Superintendent of the O. and M. R. R., Thomas Van Name, Superintendent of the Louisville division of the O. and M. R. R., and G. W. Harris, master-mechanic of the same road, were all at the Bruner House yesterday.

Martin Dutchman, of Charlestown, has taken out an application for a writ of mandamus to compel the trustees of the town of Charlestown to grant him license to retail liquor in that corporation. The case will be argued before Judge Jewett in Charlestown the 12th of September.

Harry G. Jackson, of Charlestown, has been recommended to a county examiner of Clark, to fill the unexpired term of Prof. Lee. The appointment will probably be made by the County Commissioners at their regular meeting, one week from next Monday.

The Bethel Baptist Association will convene in the Enon Baptist church at 10 o'clock this morning. The proceedings will be introduced by a sermon from the Rev. J. E. McCoy. On Sunday, at ten o'clock, a. m., and 3 p. m., the Association will convene in McCampbell's park, the weather being favorable.

On Thursday, the Ohio Falls Car-works shipped as follows: Fourteen coal cars for the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville (Ill.) railroad; two passenger cars for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, and five flat cars for the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad, the latter on barge from New Albany.

The Charlestown correspondent of the New Albany Ledger says: "Mr. Benjamin Long was seriously injured a few days ago by coming in contact with the tumbling-shaft of a thrashing machine with which he was working. His clothing was stripped from his body and literally torn in shreds. His right shoulder was dislocated."

Lexington was thrown into feverish excitement on Thursday by a young lady, the daughter of a prominent citizen in Scott county, filing a complaint for bastardy against a prominent and hitherto highly respectable citizen of that place. The matter caused a profound sensation, and has been the principal theme of conversation ever since.

The pike from Utica turnpike up Jefferson street to High, down High to Division street, thence north to the head of Chestnut street, has been entirely completed. The improvement was made by private subscription, but yet a little remains to be paid. If any citizens in that vicinity feel benefitted by it they can express their feelings to Daniel Dedrick.

The concert given by Rose Hill Mission Sunday school, in Prather's Hall, at Charlestown, was in every respect successful. The hall was crowded and the performance passed off to the satisfaction of all present. The officers, teachers, scholars, and all who went with them, speak highly of the treatment they received at the hands of the Charlestownians. It is now possible that this same concert will be repeated at New Albany.

Gwin Kreder, a negro boy who lived on the farm of Merritt Alaway, on the Utica Pike, while in a skiff coming from Six-mile Island, with another negro, fell out of the skiff and was drowned. The negro who was rowing states that it was accidental, but our informant thinks there is some suspicious circumstance connected with the drowning. The body of the boy was recovered yesterday morning. 'Squire Hazard, of Utica, was to be sent for to hold the inquest.

The Indianapolis Journal of yesterday says that Capt. E. H. Hoyt has demanded of the City Council of Jeffersonville that it donate to the General Government ground for the erection of permanent buildings at this place. Capt. Hoyt has made no demand at all. He has simply informed the council that $150,000 is in his hands for the purpose of erecting said buildings, and all that has now to be done is for the Council to purchase the ground, and the buildings will be erected.

The donation visit by the members of Wall-street M. E. Church, to Rev. John G. Chaffee, minister of that church, proved pleasant to the visitors and profitable to the host. Mr. Chaffee's house was crowded with the generous members of his congregation, and the evening was spent in sociality and musical exercises. The gifts were such as we had predicted. They showed a generous appreciation of Mr. Chaffee's worth as a minister. This is but the first year of Mr. Chaffee's ministration in Jeffersonville, consequently the church is confident of his return for the next conference year at least.

The primary department of our public schools has been divided into the following classes: 1st class, the alphabet to the end of the first reader; 2d class, second reader; 3d class, third reader; 4th class, 4th reader; 5th class, fifth reader, (McGuffey's readers will be used); 6th class, Ray's arithmetic, first and second parts; 7th class, Pinneo's introductory grammar; 8th class, Mitchell's primary geography; [illegible] or intermediate department. 1st class—McGuffey's sixth reader. 2d class—Webster's school dictionary, exercises in spelling, and defining. 3d class—Mitchell's ancient and modern geography. 4th class—Third of Ray's arithmetic. 5th—Goodrich's history of United States. 6th class—Pinneo's analytical grammar. 7th class—Payson, Dunton, and Scribner's penmanship. 8th class—Biblical history, including Genesis, Exodus, and the Four Gospels, without note or comment. 9th class—Composition and vocal music.

A young German soldier writes to his parents in Cincinnati: "DEAR PARENTS—I have to write to you about the great events that have taken place to-day. We entered Saarbruck on the 6th inst. At 11 o'clock we stood in the fire and were relieved at 4. Our regiment has been almost entirely annihilated. There are only between four and five hundred men left of us. Thank God, I am still well and uninjured! It was a terrible battle, such as has not been fought within the last few years. Truly horrible were the screams and wails of the wounded, and thousands of dead were lying on the ground. We were victorious. Of our ninety officers there are scarcely ten left. I cannot thank the good Lord enough for sparing my life. The bullets rained down on us like a hail-storm. Of our company of two hundred and fifty men only twenty-five are left. All of the officers of our company are dead."

California is largely cultivating, besides the grape, oranges, limes, citrons, figs and walnuts. In lower California there are now 7,000 orange trees in bearing. They yield from 600 to 1,500 oranges to the tree, depending on the tree. About 70 trees stand on an acre, which commence producing in eight years from the seed. For good oranges the price is $20 per 1,000. Lemons, limes and citrons yield crops averaged to be worth $1,000 an acre. It takes eight years to get the trees in a condition to bear, however. English walnuts are raised in plenty, and sell at twenty-five cents per pound.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD. Four trains daily. Time, 4 hours.

Leave.		Arrive.
5:30 A. M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P. M.
7:15 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	5:20 P. M.
2:00 P. M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:25 P. M.
11:30 P. M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:30 A. M.
[illegible]	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:00 A. M.
2:30 P. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:10 A. M.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

5:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:15 P. M.
5:45 P. M.	No. 3 Nashville & N.O. Exp. (Daily.)	5:35 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Exp. (Daily.)	1:00 P. M.
3:15 A. M.	No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:30 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	No. 11 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:25 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R. Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:15 A. M.	No. 13, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:55 A. M.
2:20 P. M.	No. 3, Express. (Daily.)	12:00 P. M.
10:30 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:30 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis.	1:40 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:00 A. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Daily except Sunday.)	1:30 P. M.
2:15 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Every Day.)	7:15 P. M.
10:30 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. Leave Lou. daily except Sunday. Arrive daily.	5:30 A. M.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Morning Mail Boat	[illegible] A. M.	[illegible] A. M.
Evening Express	5:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
On Sunday		[illegible] P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN. TICKETS TO THE EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

my1 dtf

Capt. Milam, of the Lagrange accommodation, took out a very heavy load last evening.

Business at the Nashville railroad depot continues very brisk. Shipments of Southern freights are very good.

The Short-line railroad is in better running condition than any railroad in the United States, for the length of time it has been under operation.

The Wagner palace car which is attached to the train which leaves the bridge depot at 2:20 p. m. to-day, goes through to New York without detention.

The Little Rock, Pine Bluff and New Orleans railroad is progressing satisfactorily, having a large force of well-disciplined hands at work. This road will terminate on the Mississippi at the same point as the Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River road.—[Vicksburg Times.

Track-laying on the Tennessee and Pacific railroad was resumed on the 15th instant at Green Hill, after the road between Nashville and Green Hill had been put in order for passenger and freight business. The track was completed to Cedar creek, nine miles from Lebanon, on the 20th, six miles of track having thus been put down in six days.

On Tuesday, the best time ever made on an East Tennessee railroad was made from Knoxville to Bristol. The train left the depot in that city at one o'clock—an hour and forty-five minutes behind time, the regular time of leaving being 11:15—reaching

Morristown	at 2:51;	Schedule time	1:51
Rog. Junction	at 3:32;	" "	2:37
Greenville	at 4:18;	" "	3:38
Jonesboro	at 5:19¼;	" "	4:54

Arriving at Bristol exactly on time. The time was made so evenly that the increased speed was not apparent to the passengers.

The following is from the message of the Governor of Georgia: "The progress which has been made by the roads under State indorsement, since 1868, has, with one exception, been very satisfactory, and, I may say, quite astonishing. Of the Macon and Brunswick road about 100 miles have been completed since the last-named date, and the road is now in full operation between Macon and Brunswick. The Alabama and Chattanooga railroad, running from Chattanooga through Dade county in our State, has constructed its 24 miles through the State and is now far advanced through Alabama toward its objective point at Meridian, Mississippi. The South Georgia and Florida railroad has been completed from Thomasville to Albany, a distance of some 60 miles, and is now in successful operation, making nearly an air-line north and south rail communication through Georgia from Lake Michigan to the Florida Gulf. The Brunswick and Albany railroad, upon which State indorsement was authorized in March, 1869, has already completed about ninety miles of its main roadway, which is now in successful operation, and the road will, in all probability, be completed to Albany by January next. The Cartersville and Van Wert railroad, work upon which was commenced in January, 1870, is being rapidly constructed, and will be completed to the quarries at Van Wert by September or October next. The Georgia Air-line railroad, however, which was the first of the roads in 1868 to receive the indorsement of the State, has, we regret to say, made but little progress, its first twenty miles having been only recently in a condition to ask for the State's indorsement."

The New York Central, Erie and Pennsylvania Central railways have formed a grand alliance, and advanced the rates upon freights. The following schedule illustrates the work of this monopoly in the increase of tariff over that in vogue before the combination:

New York to—	Per cwt.	Former Price.
Cleveland	$0 63	$0 32
Columbus, O.	0 77	0 40
Cincinnati	0 90	0 45
Indianapolis	0 92	0 47
Evansville	1 10	0 57
Louisville, Ky.	1 12	0 57
St. Louis, Mo.	1 25	0 67
Quincy, Ill.	1 25	0 64
St. Joseph, Mo.	1 72	1 04
Chicago, Ill.	1 00	0 50

The Cleveland Leader, speaking of this sharp piece of business, says that "it is further proposed by the railway kings to divide the business, the Erie carrying the live stock, and the passenger traffic being divided between the Pennsylvania and New York Central roads. Thus far the increased passenger rates have not been announced, but it is expected that a general advance to ante-war prices will take place before the close of the present week. What the new rates shall be we can only wait and ascertain. Should the emperors decide to put the fare from Chicago to New York up to forty dollars, or even a hundred, it is difficult to see that the public would have any resource but to pay the price. It is a very strange and perilous condition of things when these parties can meet at Saratoga and decide whether half the railway traffic of a continent shall be doubled or trebled in cost until they see fit to quarrel again."

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	10 A. M.
New Orleans	LEONIDAS	4 P. M.
Red River	LIGHTEST	12 M.

ARRIVALS—Aug. 26.

General Lytle, Cin.	Potomac, Cin.
Morning Star, Hend.	Sandy, Troy.

DEPARTURES—Aug. 26.

General Lytle, Cin.	Potomac, Cin.
Morning Star, Hend.	Sandy, Troy.

THE RIVER continues to fall very slowly, with three feet water on the falls. The weather yesterday was very pleasant, but did not help business on the wharf. Everything in river circles at present seems to be on a stand-still.

The Leonidas will leave to-day at 4 o'clock for New Orleans with a pretty fair trip.

Kate Robinson will be due to-day from St. Louis.

After the Leonidas gets off the Wauanita will commence loading for New Orleans.

The Tarascon is the regular Henderson packet this afternoon.

The Lightest, a bran-new little stern-wheeler and only drawing 12 inches water, backs out for Red river to-day.

The Pittsburg Commercial, of the 25th instant, says: "The new steamer Mollie Moore will depart for Louisville, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans at 4 o'clock p. m. this day. She is a fine boat, and in charge of officers who thoroughly understand their duties and responsibilities."

Captain S. C. Levi and Sam Querbacker arrived at Long Branch last Monday, where they met Captain A. T. Gilmore, who has been on a sojourn there for several days. By a private note from Captain G. we learn that the 9th New York regiment is still camped there, and that General Grant left the day of the arrival of Captain Levi. The party expected to leave Long Branch for Niagara last Thursday, and will return here about the 10th of next month. All of these gentlemen have their families with them.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says: Capt. J. P. Sedam's large sternwheel steamer Belfast is receiving her outfit while loading for New Orleans, at the foot of Sycamore street, and is advertised to depart to-morrow. The hull, built by Hambleton, is 200 feet long, 45 feet beam, 48 feet floor, 6 feet depth of hold, with guards 3 feet wide. The machinery, by Dumont, comprises a battery of 4 double-flue boilers, 23 inches in diameter and 26 feet long; cylinders 20 inches in diameter, with 7 feet stroke, working a waterwheel 20 feet in diameter, with 32 feet length of bucket. The cabin, by Ealer, is full length, with accommodations for seventy-five passengers.

Yesterday's Cincinnati Enquirer has the following: "The new steamer Florence Lee made a trial trip day before yesterday, and gave the most perfect satisfaction to all concerned. The hull, built by James Mack, is 160 feet over all, 33 feet beam, 32 feet floor, and 4½ feet depth of hold in the clear. Her guards are 8 feet wide. Her machinery, by Dumont, comprises 3 double-flue boilers, 24 feet long, 38 inches in diameter, and a pair of 16-inch cylinders with 5 feet stroke. The cabin is full length, built by Glasscock, of Wheeling, with rooms for 75 passengers. She has capacity for 400 tons, and draws 20 inches forward and 22 inches aft. She cost $26,000, and is named Florence Lee, after the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Captain Thomas Lee. She is officered by Captain Lee Howell, Clerk Robert C. McMeckin, Chief Engineer W. B. Taylor; pilots, Joe Smith and James Taylor; mate, Dick Evert, of Paducah."

A thing of life and a model of beauty may be seen in the little craft, now lying at the foot of Fourth street, hailing to the name of Lightest. As a model of art she equals anything that has come from the hands of our builders during the past season, and, as a thing of real beauty, she excels anything that floats the Western waters. She is owned by Captain John T. Root and A. P. Readman, and will be commanded by the former gentleman, an old and experienced river man. Capt. Readman will likely take charge of the office. His experience up Red river (on which the boat is to play an active part in the transportation business) commenced eight or ten years ago, and we are satisfied that while piloting that river he learned its every crook and turn, from the head to the foot of navigation. The Lightest occupies the following space: Length, 128 feet over all; beam, 29 feet; depth of hold, 3 feet; she draws 12 inches water aft and 10 inches front; her capacity is about 200 tons. Her cabin is very neat, but was designed merely for officers. The following were her builders: Hull, by D. S. Barmore; machinery, by Ainslie, Cochran & Co.; cabin, by McIlvain & Meyers; painting, by John Dolohan. Her cylinders are 10-inch, with a stroke of 3½ feet, using double-flue boilers 18 feet long and 36 inches in diameter. All of the work done on her is of the best character, and reflects credit upon her builders. She is designed to do business between New Orleans and upper Red river, and we turn her over to the tradespeople of that section as the neatest light-draught steamer ever sent out from this port.

See third or fourth page for river dispatches.

The Paris Figaro complains of the restrictions of the government over its news columns. The editor says, however, "we are determined to conform to the decisions of superior authority, and cut out of our correspondents' letters everything they contain of interest!"

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, August 27.

The Maennerchor Society will have a grand picnic at Apple Tree Garden on Sunday next.

Physicians report the city in an exceedingly healthy condition.

The Odd Fellows' lodges of New Albany have a total membership of about six hundred and forty persons.

The following real estate transaction was recorded in the County Recorder's office yesterday: Mrs. Annie [illegible] to John A. J. Baldwin, lot [illegible] Lower Eighth street, $1,500.

The Star [illegible] and Sporting Mazon, of New Albany, will play a match game this afternoon on Upper Fifteenth street, between Ecoler and Poplar streets.

Mrs. Mary L. [illegible], for thirty years a resident of this city, died of typhus yesterday afternoon at half-past three o'clock at her residence on Lower Eighth street.

The ball for the benefit of Mr. Austin Hoard, the painter who had his leg amputated some weeks since, will come off at Quest's Hall on Monday night.

The young man Samuel Fisk, who appeared yesterday before Justice Joselyn to answer as to the paternity of a pair of twins (colored), was held to bail in the sum of $300 to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court.

We understand that the wife of Mr. Gardner Knapp is lying quite ill at their residence near the city. Mr. Knapp was for many years connected with the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway office in this city as freight clerk.

Young America was out in full force yesterday on the occasion of the advent of the May, York Circus. During the passage of the band-wagon through the streets the sidewalks were a solid mass of men, women and children. It seemed as if the districts had turned out en masse.

Mike Coyle, who was sent to the rock-pile "for associating with women of bad character," and made his escape therefrom yesterday, had a faithful female attendant who refused to leave the station house until Mike's release. She left with him.

There is a movement on foot among some of our German citizens to organize a German theater to act in conjunction with the Louisville amateurs, to give at least two performances per week in New Albany during the fall and winter seasons.

Charles Lansford, son of William Lansford, of this city, while coupling cars in the yard of the Louisville and Nashville railroad at Bowling Green, a few days since, had his right hand caught between the bumpers, and lost the middle finger, besides having the little finger badly mangled and the hand crushed.

Harrison county was well represented yesterday in the produce market. A large number of farmers from the neighborhood of Frenchtown, Corydon, Elizabeth, and other points in the county, were in the city. Those living in the vicinity of Frenchtown are strongly in favor of the New Albany and St. Louis Air-line railroad.

It is the opinion of many citizens that our city Council should make the station-house lot more secure, or else abandon it, as at least three-fourths of the prisoners placed on the rock pile make their escape over the back fence. Michael Coyle was placed there yesterday morning, and after working about ten minutes disappeared.

The enumeration of school children in New Albany township, outside of the city of New Albany, has been completed, and gives the following result: In Clark's grant, 173 males, 153 females; total, 326. Congressional township No. 3, 98 males, 76 females; total, 174. Congressional township No. 6, 113 males, 105 females; total, 218. Making the total number in the township outside of the city of 387 males and 335 females.

Mrs. Crumbaugh, a grass widow, residing on Lower Third street, between Spring and Market, yesterday attempted suicide by taking laudanum and a saucerful of rat poison. Dr. Ferguson was called to her aid, and saved the woman's life by administering prompt medical aid. It will be remembered that several weeks ago an advertisement appeared in the Ledger in regard to this unfortunate woman's husband running away. It is presumed that this sad episode in her life caused Mrs. C. to take the poison.

The Ledger of last evening has the following items: "Thermometer 85. Prof. Owen, of the State University, is docketed for a lecture before the Natural History Society this year. Bishop David Edwards will preside at the Conference of the United Brethren, in Georgetown, next Wednesday. George Fetz has been held to $2,500 bond for his appearance before the Criminal Court to answer the charge of shooting, with intent to kill. The apple crop in Orange county is unusually good. Prof. O. H. Smith left for Bedford this morning to assume the duties of a position in the State Normal School. Mr. McConnell, late of New Albany, is to superintend the Terre Haute Glass-works. Hon. H. B. Carleton will address the people of Scottsville, Lafayette township, at 2 p. m. Saturday. Cornelius Stegdale, of this city, who works in one of the ship-yards at Jeffersonville, was accidentally struck in the face yesterday with a hammer by one of his fellow-workmen. The blow broke his nose and inflicted a very painful wound."

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 26, 1870.

Money is changing hands freely but it does not remain in one place long, as every one is working on such a close basis that they can not hold to one dollar long at a time. But, although money is very close, there is no lack of confidence, and the credit of our merchants is unimpaired; but the banks have all they can do to provide for their wants. Their rates are from 9 to 12 per cent., but on the street higher rates are paid.

EXCHANGE—There is just about enough exchange being made by the various means of supply to meet present demands. The banks buy at par and sell at 1-10 premium.

GOLD—Shows some life and considerable amounts are being sent to New York every day, as the home demand is small. Gold opened at 116⅜ and closed at the same price.

Messrs. Morton, Gault & Co., bankers, No. 150 West Main street, furnish the following quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	116	116⅜
Silver halves and quarters	110	
Silver dimes	108	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are stronger and the trade a little more brisk. There are no large amounts in this market. We quote:

Five-twenties, 1862	113¼@114¼
Five-twenties, 1864	111½@112½
Five-twenties, 1865	110 @111
Five-twenties, 1866	110½@111½
Five-twenties, new issue	108½@109½
Five-twenties, 1867	109 @110
Five-twenties, 1868	109 @110
Ten-forties	107½@108½
Cy 6's	110½@111½

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	114⅛	114	114⅛	⅛	
" '62	112	111⅜	112⅛	⅛	
" '64	111	110⅜	111	⅛	
" '65	111¼	110	111⅜	⅛	
New issue	110	109⅜	109⅜	⅛	
" '67	110	109⅜	109⅜	⅛	
Coupons '68	110	109⅜	110	⅛	
10-40 coupons	106¾	106⅜	106¾		
Cy 6s	111½	111⅜	111½		

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—There are some buyers in the market looking out for bargains, which are not scarce at present. There has been an active demand for bank stocks the past few days and we report sales of Second National, Western Financial and German Bank. There is a small lot Peoples' bank, and also of Planters' bank stock offered at fair figures.

COMMERCIAL.

While it is a fact that business continues dull it is proper to state that it is by no means discouragingly so. Among jobbers a fair trade is reported, and, while but few country merchants are as yet in the market, orders for goods continue to keep up a good business appearance, and we have a good many assurances that an active fall trade will amply repay for present and past apathy. The flour and grain markets continue to rule quiet. Corn is declining, and operators in wheat are cautious. Oats are quiet, with a light demand. Barley rules steady. Bagging is active and firm. There is but little doing in cotton, and advices are well calculated to depress the market; holders, however, recede reluctantly. The grocery market is steady, with liberal transactions in coffee and sugar, with slight concessions for round lots. Whisky is quiet, with light transactions in raw, which has a declining tendency though not quotably lower. The money market is reported close, but so far regular customers at the banks are promptly supplied at the usual rates. There is, however, evidently a disposition to discriminate pretty closely.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	40	
Bacon, cs	46	73
Bacon, casks	112	97
Butter, pkgs	63	3
Barley, s'ks	400	21
Bagging, pcs	443	425
Bale Rope, coils	115	3
Cotton, bales	350	154
Coffee, bxs	329	79
Cheese, bxs	13	35
Candles, bxs	560	482
Cement, bbls		4036
Corn, sks		
Coal, bush		7750
Eggs, bxs, pkgs	3	
Flour, bbls	230	498
Fruit, pkgs	44	28
Furniture, pcs	60	310
Feathers, sks	91	41
Hides, bdls	543	178
Hogs, head	65	
Hay, bales	71	128
Horses, head	21	64
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	297	193
Iron, pig, tons	74	
Lard, tcs	80	245
Lard, kegs	73	21
Malt, sks	251	
Merchandise, pkgs	1981	995
Mules, head	69	61
Nails, kegs	242	281
Offal, sks		2
Oats, sks	267	6
Pork, bbls		1
Pork, pcs		22
Potatoes, bbls	150	936
Rye, sks	186	25
Sugar, hhds	18	3
Sugar, bxs and bbls	20	119
Salt, bbls		281
Seeds, bags	9	2
Shingles, no	140000	70,000
Tobacco, hhds	172	152
Tobacco, boxes	261	208
Whisky, bbls	555	444
Wheat, sacks	2937	1985
Wool, bags	129	1
Woodenware, pkgs	2 8	571

Daily Review of the Markets.

APPLES—The market is well supplied and fair to choice qualities command from $1 50 to $3 50 per barrel, though inferior qualities are sold at $1 00 per barrel.

ALCOHOL—Is quiet at $1 87@1 90 per gallon in barrel lots.

BEESWAX—Rules steady and prime to choice lots readily command 28@30c on arrival.

BATTING—Is unchanged and dealers are selling at 22@27c per barrel as to quality.

BAGS—Grain bags and burlaps are in fair demand and firm. We continue to quote:

2-bushel	[illegible]	@[illegible]
2½-bushel	[illegible]	@[illegible]
3-bushel	[illegible]	@[illegible]
4-bushel burlaps	[illegible]	@[illegible]
5-bushel do	17	@[illegible]

BAGGING—We have no change to note in the market. The demand is reported active, and prices are fully and firmly maintained. We note sales to-day of 150 pieces flax bagging at 30c, and 440 pieces 2-lb hemp at 29½c. We continue to quote 2-lb hemp at 29½ to 30c., and 2¼-lb jute and flax at 30 to 31c.

BALE ROPE—Is steady, and prices rule firm at 8¾@9c for coils and half-coils.

BARLEY—The market is reported steady, and receipts to-day foot up 400 sacks. Dealers are paying for spring 75@85c, and 90c@$1 10 for fall.

BUTTER—Country butter is in good request at 20@25c for good to prime rolls, with sales of 7,000 lbs choice at 25c. W. R. butter is steady at 24@25c, and New York tub butter is held at 33@35c, with light sales.

COFFEE—The market is unchanged in every respect; a fair jobbing demand continues, and we quote: Common to choice Rio is held at 18½@24c per lb. Other descriptions are steady and quotably unchanged.

CORN—Very little is doing in this commodity, and receipts are unimportant. We quote shelled at 90c@$1, sacks included; ear corn at 80@85c on arrival, and 85@90c from store. Prices are steadily receding, and the market closes weak.

CONDENSED [illegible] every respect. We quote:

No. 500, per dozen, at	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

COTTON—The market continues to rule dull, in sympathy with New York, but prices are unchanged. [illegible]. We quote:

Middling	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Good ordinary	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]

CEMENT—Transactions to-day included 400 barrels at $1 75@2 00 per barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—[illegible] of new crop of dried apples are reported, and are held at [illegible] per pound.

CANDLES—Prices are fair, with a good demand. We quote full-weight Star at [illegible] 20c, 14-oz at 16½@17c, and 12-oz at 14@15c. Tallow candles at 12@13c.

CHEESE—Stocks of Ohio factory are exceedingly light, and prices are firm. We quote Ohio factory at 15@16c. Kentucky cream cheese is held at 16@18c.

CORN-MEAL—Is in moderate request, and we quote bolted at 90@95c per bushel, loose; kiln-dried at $4 75@5 00 per bbl.

EGGS—Are in good request, and we note sales to-day of 500 dozen on arrival at 14c.

FLAXSEED—Is firm at $1 90@2 00 per bushel for prime and choice with quick sale.

FEATHERS—The market is irregular with a fair demand. Sales have been made during the week of strictly choice lots at [illegible], but the market closes weaker and we quote at 75c, though for very choice lots a shade better might be done.

FLOUR—We have no change whatever to note in the flour market. A moderate trade is reported, and sales to-day include 500 bbls at quotations. We quote:

Fine	$4 [illegible]
Superfine	5 [illegible]
Extra	5 [illegible]
Extra family	[illegible]
A No. 1	6 [illegible]
Fancy	6 [illegible]
Rye Flour	6 00@6 25

GINSENG—Is in fair demand, and we quote prime lots at 80c per lb.

HAY—Is steady, with a moderate local trade. We quote at $16@17 on arrival, with sales from store and on cars at from $1 to 1 50 advance.

HIDES—Find ready sales at our figures. We quote dry flint at 16@18c, dry salted at 15@17c, and green salted at 8@9c per pound.

IRON COTTON TIES—The demand is more active, and prices rule steady. Prices range from 8½c for large quantities to 8¾@9c in jobbing lots.

MALT—Is firm and moderately active. We note sales of 50 bushels fall malt at $1 60. We quote fall malt at $1 55@1 60; spring at $1 10@1 20; Canada at $1 75; rye at $1 05@1 15; corn $1 35.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The market is unchanged in every respect. We quote:

Va. extra fine and fancy styles	$1 00	@1	15
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90	@1	00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75	@	85
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	65	@	70
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	75	@	85
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00	@1	15
Ky. and Mo. bright, fig and [illegible]	65	@	70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ¼'s and 14's	65	@	68
Ky. black sweet, lbs and ½s	55	@	65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs	70	@	75
[illegible]	58	@	60

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—We have no change to note in the market. Sirups are held at 60c@$1 per gallon. New Orleans molasses is steady at [illegible] per gallon with light stocks.

NAILS—Prices are unchanged. We quote 10d to 60d at $4@4 25 per keg, and other numbers in proportion.

OFFAL—The market is quiet, and prices steady. We quote bran at $16@17, shorts at $18@19, middlings at $20@30, and shipstuffs at $24@25 per ton.

ONIONS—Are in liberal supply, and prices are steady. We quote at $3 50@3 75 per bbl.

OILS—Linseed oil is steady at $1 05@1 10 for raw and boiled. We quote lard oil at $1 30@1 35 for No. 1 and $1 00@1 05 for No. 2. Coal oil 28c.

OATS—Are quiet and unchanged. Receipts are light. Dealers are paying on arrival 35@40c as to quality, and sales are made at 45c in bulk, and 47@50c including burlaps.

POULTRY—Receipts of chickens are liberal, and young command $2 00@3 25 per dozen on arrival. We note sales of 75 dozen at $2 50@3 25.

POTATOES—Are in fair demand, and we note sales to-day of 100 bbls at $3 50 from store packed. Dealers are paying on arrival $1 60@1 75 per bushel loose.

PROVISIONS—The market disclosed no new features to-day, and was quiet at about yesterday's quotations. Mess pork is held at $30 50@30. Sales of bacon include 34 casks clear ribbed sides at 17¼c, and 21 do shoulders at 14¾@15c. We quote clear sides at 18¼@19c, clear rib sides at 17¼@18c, and shoulders at 14¾@15c. Bulk meats are quiet, and we quote clear sides 17¼, clear rib sides 16¾@16⅞c, and shoulders at 13¼@13½c. Hams are unchanged, and we note sales of 10 tierces sugar-cured at 25c. Lard is quiet, and we quote prime tierce 18¼@18½c, and keg at 18¾@19c.

RYE—Dealers continue to pay 75c per bushel on arrival.

RICE—Prices are steady and dealers quote at 8¾@9¼ per lb for the various qualities.

STARCH—Is steady and stocks are ample. We quote the various brands at 5¾@7c in round and jobbing lots.

SOAP—Is in fair demand. We continue to quote No. 1 German soap at 7¾@8c; No. 2 at 7@8c; and rosin soap at 5¾@6¾c.

SALT—The market is well supplied and prices are steady. We quote:

Large barrels at	$2 60
Small	3 10
Small dairy	3 60
Table salt, small barrels	5 50@5 75

SUGARS—Are in fair request, and dealers report ample stocks of the various qualities and descriptions. We quote New Orleans at 11@12c for common to choice. Hard standards are steady at 14¾ to 15¼c; soft refined at 12¾@14¼c; Demarara 13@13¾c. Porto Rico sugars are steady at 11@12¾c, and Cubas are in fair request at 11@12c.

WOOL—Receipts are of limited importance, and prices are steady. Dealers are paying for unwashed wool 28@33c per lb, and tub-washed commands 41@47c per lb.

WHISKY—Raw whisky is quotably unchanged, and is held at 91@92c, tax paid.

WHEAT—Receipts to-day by river and rail amounted to about 8,000 sacks, and prices are reported unchanged, though it is evident that the market is weaker. We note sales of 500 bushels fair white wheat at $1 20 from store. We continue to quote red at $1 00@1 10 and white at $1 10@1 25 per bushel on arrival.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market, under the peculiar surroundings, continues to exhibit a fair degree of buoyancy and firmness, though the tendency is to weakness. Receipts to-day are reported at 123 hhds, and sales at each of the auction warehouses amounted to 101 hhds.

THE PICKETT HOUSE sold 30 hhds: 5 hhds Breckinridge county leaf, $10 75, 12, 10 75, 10 25, 7 90; 1 hhd Henry county leaf, $11; 4 hhds Ballard county lugs, $21, 14 25, 11 50, [illegible]; 1 hhd McLean county leaf, $11, [illegible]; [illegible] county leaf, $7 40; 2 hhds Marion county lugs, $5 65; 1 hhd Todd county lugs, $7; 1 hhd Lyon county leaf, $7 80; 5 hhds Warren county leaf, $9 50, 8 60, 8, 8, 7 30, 7 95; 3 hhds Warren county lugs, $6 50, 6 50; 1 hhd Simpson county lugs, $6 60.

THE LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 29 hhds: 2 hhds Henry county leaf at $15 and $13; 5 hhds Ballard county lugs and leaf at $7 75, 7 50, 9 50, 9 50, and 10; 4 hhds Indiana lugs and leaf at $4 55, 5 55, 6 75, and 6 75; 3 hhds Hancock county lugs and leaf at $8 60, 8 60, and at $6 90; 1 hhd Warren county [illegible]; [illegible] Adair county lugs at $6 60; 1 hhd Henderson county lugs at $5 60; [illegible] Butler county lugs and leaf at $5 25, 6 75, and 7 60.

THE [illegible] HOUSE sold 17 hhds: 1 hhd Warren county leaf at $7 75; 4 hhds Warren county leaf at from $5 to $10; 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf at $7 75; 1 hhd [illegible] county leaf at $9 85; 5 hhds Hancock county lugs at $4 25 to 6 40.

THE PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 12 hhds: 1 hhd Hart county leaf at $13 25; 1 hhd Grayson county lugs at $5 85; 3 hhds Breckinridge county leaf and lugs at $6 50, 6 90, 7 20, and 7 90; 1 hhd Indiana lugs at [illegible]; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs at $7 25; 1 hhd Hart county leaf and lugs at $9 60, 7 60, and 6 40.

THE BOONE HOUSE sold 16 hhds: 3 hhds Daviess county lugs at $5 25, 5 80; 2 hhds Daviess county leaf at $8 75, 12 75; 3 hhds Ohio county lugs at $5 65, 5 90; 1 hhd Ohio county leaf at $9; 1 hhd Adair county lugs at $5 85; 2 hhds Adair county leaf at $8 40, 9; 1 hhd Larue county lugs at $5 40; 1 hhd Larue county common leaf at $7 70; 1 hhd Ballard county good leaf at $14 50.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—SAMUEL BOOKER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, August 26, 1870.

CATTLE—The market for cattle during the past week, ending to-day, has ruled brisk, and all have been sold about as fast as they arrived at fair prices for the grades of stock. With some few exceptions the class of cattle that were on the market was of moderate grades, consequently no number one prices were obtained. We quote for thin and rough 2¼ to 3c; common 3¼ to 4c; fair 4¼ to 4¾c; good 5 to 5¾c, and for strictly choice with the big fat 5¾ to 6c. Shipping cattle—none on the market. We quote at from 6¼ to 7¼c; extra 7¼c. Pens are empty.

HOGS—The market for hogs has ruled good during the past week, and all sold on arrival or within a few hours after they were put in the pens at good prices. We continue to quote at from 7¾ to 8¼c for light hogs; medium and half fat 8¾ to 9¼c; best smooth well-fatted heavy hogs 9¼ to 9¾c; extra fine hogs have been sold at 10c. But few left over.

SHEEP—Arrivals fair. Market continues to rule about as last quoted, at from $1 to 1 50 per head for common, fair $2@2 50; best butcher's sheep $2 50 to 4 25. Heavy well-fatted sheep 4¾ to 5¼c per lb.

HORSES AND MULES—The demand in the South continues to grow, and drovers are taking the advantage of it, and mules are daily going to the Southern country in large droves. The demand generally is for good broke stock, and most all that have passed through in the last few days have consisted of this class.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	815
Hogs	448
Sheep	863
Mules	160
Total	1,374

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VINSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

The market during the present week ending to-day has been well supplied with cattle. There were on sale 815 head, and, looking over the receipts, sales and transactions of this week, we must say that a good business has been done. The supply has been larger than any week during the present season. The quality consisted mostly of common and medium grades, and only a few real good and extra cattle have been on the market during the week. Prices on common and medium stock, on account of the large supply, have been some lower, but good stock sold at full prices. There are only a few left over unsold. We now give grades and prices: Fancy grades consist of half-blooded and full-blooded Durhams, weighing from 1,400 to 1,600 lbs; would sell at $7 to 7 50. Second quality consists of smooth, fat steers, weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs; sell from $6 25 to 7; oxen that are smooth and fat sell from $5 50 to 6 50. Third quality of butchers' stuff consists of smooth fat steers, cows, and heifers, that weigh from 850 to 1,200 lbs; sell from $5 to 6. Second quality sell from $3 75 to 4 75, and common and inferior stock sell from $2 75 to $3 50 per 100 lbs gross. Fresh milk cows are in fair demand, and sell, as to quality, from $30 to 65 per head.

SHEEP—The supply has been large, but there has been a good demand. Farmers have been on the market and have bought most of the wethers, weighing from 90 to 110 lbs, for feeding purposes, for which they are paying from $2 75@3 25. Heavy fat wethers weighing 120 lbs and upward sell from $3@3 50 per head; common mixed lots sell from $1 75@2 50 per head. Lambs are in fair demand, and sell as to quality; common and medium lots sell at from $2@2 75, and choice to extra at from $3@3 75.

HOGS—The market has been active, and all sell as fast as they arrive. Light stock hogs are in demand, but are very scarce. They sell from $8 50 to 9; fair and good butchers' hogs sell from $9 25 to 9 75, and choice lots of heavy, well-fatted, corn-fed $10 per 100 lbs gross.

HORSES AND MULES—Continue to arrive, on the way South. Several car-loads have passed through our yards during the last week. We are not advised as to the markets.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	815
Sheep	1,273
Hogs	504
Horses and mules	310
Total	2,902

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1870.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Mails.	Arrive. Day.	Arrive. Night.	Close. Day.	Close. Night.
Cin. & Eastern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Memphis, Chattanooga & New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville, Chattanooga	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lebanon Branch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bardstown Branch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lexington and Frankfort	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. & F. Way Mails	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati Mail Boat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville Mail Boat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Albany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jeffersonville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Vernon Way Mails	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sunday Courier-Journal on Short-line Railroad.

Many complaints having been made by parties on the Short-line railroad of their inability to procure copies of the Sunday COURIER-JOURNAL, they are informed that hereafter it can be obtained of the news agent on the train promptly and regularly every Sunday afternoon hereafter. Persons at any of the stations wishing it have only to apply to the newsboy.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning, will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

TELEGRAMS.

The steamer Calabria, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday.

The West India telegraphic cable is completed to Santiago and the insulation is perfect.

Two houses and five barns in the vicinity of the Hudson river, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., were destroyed by lightning Thursday night.

Highly Important News.

One of the many dispatches this morning says that a battle took place yesterday at Stenay and that the French were again worsted. From its tenor, however, it is evident that the engagement was not a general one. This news, nevertheless, is highly important, as confirming the report yesterday that McMahon had left Rheims to form a junction with Bazaine at Metz. Stenay is a little northeast of Rheims, and nearly north from Verdun. If McMahon has reached that place he is surely making rapid strides towards Metz, on the road by which it was said, the other day, that Bazaine would finally effect his retreat.

The road to Paris has been left entirely open, and there are circumstances impressing the belief that it has been done purposely. The Crown Prince on Wednesday offered battle, which McMahon declined; and now, on Friday, it turns out that the latter is away off yonder fifty miles and over half the way on the road to Metz. Paris, with its fortifications, and the force that the near approach of an invading army would muster, can stand for a while at least a siege that it will take the whole army of the Crown Prince to maintain, thus leaving the army around Metz to the mercy of Bazaine and McMahon combined. These, however, are bare probabilities, but it certainly seems as if the Prussians have been too fast and not cautious enough. After all, the deep laid strategy so much talked of at Paris may bring good fruit for the French.

Judge Joyes, Gen. Jackson, and the Police.

During the argument in the case yesterday before the Police Court of the Commonwealth against Lawrence Miller, for cutting Pat. Ford and Frank Tate, Judge Joyes was particularly down on the police. After Mr. Miller had been arrested on the night of the difficulty at his house and taken to the station-house, the policeman who made the arrest returned and made a search of the premises for arms, as they had been fired at, as they believed, by some one in the house while trying to gain admittance. In making the search it was said that the thing was done too thoroughly, and the household goods were left strewn around in such a way that it demanded censure. Judge Joyes was not very particular in his language toward the police, and offered them advice by the bushel. Gen. Jackson was proud to say that he had many friends among the police, who were good officers, and men of understanding, but he very much feared the police uniform had spoiled many a good man. To use his own quotation he said "men, clothed in a little brief authority, cut such fantastic tricks before high heaven that make the angels weep." He said that it was high time the police were taught to keep within the bounds of their duty, and that his Honor Judge Craig should teach them that to search any man's house without a warrant was positively forbidden by law.

The Flynn-Fogarty Shooting.

About three weeks ago Ed. Fogarty, Pat. Lang and a man by the name of Buckley went into a saloon on the corner of Thirteenth and Portland avenue, kept by Thomas Flynn, and ordered drinks for the party, which Flynn refused without receiving the money beforehand. Some dispute arose between the party, when Flynn ordered them out of the house, but Fogarty refused to obey until a general melee was had, and Fogarty received a shot in the back from the pistol of Flynn. In the City Court yesterday morning the case was called for hearing, and some very conflicting testimony was brought out. Most of the witnesses agreed that the party was under the influence of liquor, but each one of them, as he gave in his evidence, was ready to deny being drunk for himself, but admitted the effects of whisky on the other two. After a careful hearing of the case, Judge Craig said that he always felt it his duty where blood was spilt, in cases like these, and where the evidence was in the least contradictory, to send them on to the grand jury. Flynn was held under $400 bond, which he gave, and was set at liberty.

The Blandville Tragedy.

A gentleman who was in Blandville when the late difficulty occurred gives the Paducah Kentuckian the following version of it: When the Marshal (Ray) was shot, the circus men in the barroom commenced an indiscriminate firing with pistols, in which Mr. Lowry was slightly wounded in the upper arm, and Mr. Coats in the finger. Things quieted down and some citizens of Blandville formed a cordon of pickets around the hotel, determining, if possible, to secure the man who shot Ray, who, it was expected, would die.

Phillips, who was in the hotel, armed himself with a double-barreled shot-gun, and though warned by the landlord not to do so, went out in the street. Proceeding down the road which leads to Cairo he was halted and shot. As before stated, the citizens failed to identify the man who shot Ray, and the circus men left town unmolested.

It is understood that they were followed to Lovelaceville and possibly to Paducah. They feared an attack at the former place, and left after the evening exhibition without waiting to give one at night.

Good Chance for Reform.

An opening for our charitable city reformers is afforded at the City Court-room every morning in the week, except Sunday. Congregated around the railing, on the backs of chairs, taking naps on the benches, and everywhere that a human being can stow himself, may be seen all classes, shades, and colors of loafers, from the straw-colored African to the ponderous whisky-nosed Irishman or American. Regular loafers swarm around this court from the time the sun rises until they are forced bodily from the room. Often the Judge has to stir them up from one corner of the house to the other in order that he can hear the testimony being given in by witnesses. Let the vagrant law loose awhile and a little more fresh air will be able to creep through the court-room.

The United States Court.

Yesterday morning S. W. Swift, of Frankfort, was arraigned for trial before Commissioner Beattie upon the charge of intimidating negroes at the August election while they were attempting to vote. This is the first charge of the kind that has been heard in the U. S. Court in this city, and after a thorough hearing the prisoner was acquitted and honorably discharged.

Mrs. Mary Harris, also of Frankfort, was tried before the same court upon the charge of shooting and wounding John Thompson about six weeks since, the ball striking him in the chin, tearing out a quantity of flesh. The charge was sustained and bond in the sum of $300 was required of the lady.

The Cross-roads Tragedy.

It is said that Matt. Shenahan, the man who brutally murdered Carlisle W. Montgomery near the Cross-roads, in this county, on Monday night last, is still lurking in the vicinity of his home at Blue Lick, Bullitt county, six miles beyond the scene of the tragedy. As far as we can learn, little, if any, effort has been made to apprehend the murderer. The crime was a most cold-blooded and unprovoked one, and the perpetrator should not be suffered to go at large a single day. Some five or six days have elapsed since the commission of the crime, and the murderer is allowed to remain at large within twenty miles of the city.

Accidental Fall.

Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, while Mr. S. Coggshall, a house-roofer, was examining the roof of the Louisville and Cincinnati railway depot, with a view to repairing it, he by some means fell through a hole to the ground. He was picked up in an insensible condition and conveyed to his home on Washington street, where he suffered great pain during yesterday. Last night he was much easier, though it was feared that he had received internal injuries.

A REAL CARPET-BAGGER.

An Engineer Makes a Discovery.

Hotel keepers are regarded as legitimate prey by a certain class of adventurers, well-dressed beats, who never let slip an opportunity to get a meal or a night's lodging without paying for it. Many are the devices used to accomplish their purposes. A little dodge was practiced at one of the principal hotels in this city a few days ago, rather out of the usual line. A well-dressed, gentlemanly-looking man went to the hotel and registered as Charles Swen, Lexington, Kentucky. He had a well-filled valise, which was sent to the room which had been assigned him, on the second floor. He put on considerable style, and impressed every one with whom he came in contact with the idea that he was a man of means.

In the rear of the hotel there is quite a space between the wall and the street, which extends below the level of the street to the depth of two stories, the object of the space being to afford air and light to the basement. On the lower floor is the engine-room. About 11 o'clock on the third night after the arrival of Mr. Swen, the engineer seated himself out in the space referred to for the purpose of cooling off. While sitting there, meditating upon the mutability of human affairs in general and the discomforts of running a steam engine on an August night, he saw a huge black object suspended in the air overhead. As he watched, it slowly descended, twirling and twisting like a great bloated spider. It came lower and lower and passed the level of the street, and still continued its downward course. It seemed to be floating in the air unsupported by human agency, and visions of ghosts and hobgoblins flitted through the mind of the now terrified engineer. The huge black object came lower and lower, and swung backward and forward in the air and around in circles like some monstrous bird of prey ready to swoop upon a quarry. Cold drops of perspiration gathered on the sooty brow of the man whose daily bed-time it was to daily with the Great, steam. Unable longer to await calmly the further approach of the terrible looking object he rushed into the engine-room, seized a heavy bar of iron, and prepared to defend himself. The dark-looking object came lower and lower, and as it swung into the glare of light from the furnaces the mystery was revealed. The dreaded object was a harmless black carpet-bag, well filled and suspended by a rope tied to the handles. A look upward revealed in the dim starlight the form of a man leaning out of the window paying out the rope. The engineer comprehended the situation at a glance. He quietly untied the rope, gave it two gentle pulls, and it was rapidly drawn up. As quickly as possible he proceeded to the office of the hotel and informed the clerk of what had transpired. An inspection of the carpet-bag showed that it was the property of Mr. Charles Swen, of Lexington, Kentucky, the gentlemanly-looking person who had been putting on such style. The clerk immediately went to the room of Mr. Swen, but he had fled, leaving the rope behind him. A confederate, who had been posted in the rear of the hotel to secure the carpet-bag when it reached the ground, was captured by the watchman. He acknowledged that the game was to beat the hotel out of the board bill, but he begged so hard that he was permitted to depart. The carpet-bag is in the office of the hotel, subject to the order of the owner.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.

A Young Lady Ravished in Fleming County—The Miscreant Receives his Deserts.

On Tuesday evening last a horrible outrage occurred in Fleming county and a swift and terrible retribution followed it. The scene of the outrage was the house of Mr. Jackson Darnall, situated on the Maysville and Mount Sterling turnpike, in full view of the town of Flemingsburg, and not more than a quarter of a mile from the suburbs. The family went to visit a neighbor, leaving the house in charge of Mr. Darnall's daughter, a lovely girl of sixteen. In the course of the evening the young lady was called to the door by the ringing of the door bell. Upon opening the door she discovered in the portico a stalwart negro, afterwards identified as one Henry Williams, who immediately seized her, and stifling her cries so as to prevent any alarm, prostrated the poor girl and brutally ravished her. Leaving her insensible he succeeded in making his escape. The sequel is thus told by Mr. W. W. Pike, of Maysville, who came down to Cincinnati on Thursday:

When the family returned a few hours later, the horrible state of affairs was revealed and an alarm was given to the neighborhood. The father of the outraged girl being one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of that locality, there was but one universal sentiment, and everybody turned out to hunt down the perpetrator of the foul deed. He was found on Wednesday only a few miles from the scene of his dastardly act, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the infuriated citizens were prevented from lynching him upon the spot. He was taken, however, to Flemingsburg and lodged in jail.

During the night the excitement increased and an armed mob surrounded the jail, took the black wretch out, and hung him upon a convenient tree. They left him hanging until Thursday morning, when his body was cut down and turned over to his friends.

This affair has created the most intense excitement that was ever known in Fleming county.

THE NEW BOARD OF HEALTH.

Proceedings of their Meeting Last Night.

The new Board of Health met at their rooms on Green and Center streets last night, and were called to order by the Secretary. As at present constituted, the board is as follows: Dr. T. S. Bell, Dr. John Goodman, Dr. J. J. O'Reilly, Dr. Willoughby Walling, Dr. J. Wood Crawford, Mayor Baxter, Gen. I. M. St. John, and Col. Walworth Jenkins. They are all men of well-known ability and integrity, and their administration promises much good to the sanitary interests of the city.

A call of the roll showed that nearly all the members were present, and they proceeded at once to the election of a President. Drs. Bell and Goodman were placed in nomination. On the first ballot Dr. Bell was elected by the following vote, viz:

For Dr. T. S. Bell......5
For Dr. John Goodman......2

Dr. Bell being absent, on motion of Dr. Walling, Dr. Goodman was called to the chair.

The appointment of committees was now in order, and Dr. Manly suggested the appointment of three committees—a sanitary committee, a committee on nuisances and a committee on revision. He said it had been customary heretofore to have five committees, but he thought two of them, viz: on finance and on publication, were not necessary. He moved the appointment of a committee on revision, but at the suggestion of the chairman withdrew it to await the presence of the permanent chairman.

Dr. O'Reilly moved that the Secretary be authorized to furnish members of the board with copies of the ordinance organizing the present board. Seconded and adopted.

On motion Gen. I. M. St. John, Dr. J. Wood Crawford and Dr. J. J. O'Reilly were appointed a committee on rules.

On motion of Mayor Baxter the board then adjourned to meet Wednesday evening the 31st inst. at 8 o'clock.

Grand Hop at the Galt House.

Colonel Jilson P. Johnson opened the fall fashionable reunions so peculiar to the Galt House by a grand hop last night. We do not remember ever to have attended a more *recherche* and enjoyable affair. The music was splendid, and the palatial saloons of the house were one ocean of brilliant light, which failed only when compared with the confusing and dazzling beauty with which fair woman rivalled fair woman to an almost illimitable extent. Well dressed and elegantly behaved gentlemen, paying their devotions to as handsome belles as ever tripped a toe or flirted a beaux, constituted the primary attraction, whilst interesting matrons, no less agreeable than the belles, lent their presence to the occasion, which passed off with great *eclat*. Nearly every State in the South was represented by chivalric gentlemen and charming women, whilst many from the north of us added to the occasion the presence of clever manhood and recognized beauty. The affair last night, which was the first of the season and which is to be followed by others at regular intervals throughout the fall and winter, proves the Galt to be a first-class cold-weather watering-place. Indeed a great deal more sense would be exhibited if comfort and pleasure-seekers would tarry at it during the summer than "by flying to evils they (seem to) know not of" at crowded springs and seashores, to a fearful trial of their patience and a total discomfiture of themselves. The affair last night, however, proved that we may expect to hear of the Galt House from this time out as a first class watering place in the fall and winter, where, as at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, in the olden time, the wealth and beauty of the South will be attracted for the enjoyment of all that pleasure can promise and afford. The gentlemen and ladies of Louisville seem desirous to lend their aid to so delightful a consummation, and, with the purpose of Col. Johnson and his assistants to do all in their power the coming season will indeed be a gay one at the Galt.

Early Love.

Last evening old Mr. Harris, who had left this State some time ago, was making a stroll on Marshall street, and meeting a lady he thought he recognized, began to question her as to her antecedents. He found by his inquiries that she was the wife of his bosom, whom he had given up fourteen years ago for dead. Long had he searched up and down this broad continent to find her whom he had pledged himself to love, support and protect, and not the slightest tidings of her whereabouts had he ever received. But here, in among the din of business and the rattle of street improvement, and while on a temporary visit, had he discovered his long-lost in the fashionable Marshall street. The meeting was warm and affectionate and loving in the extreme; but a sad story must yet be told. While the poor old man was traveling all over the States hunting up his early wife's whereabouts, she had also thought him non est, and collected herself to make an attack upon another and a better man. He was conquered and acknowledged the corn by the matrimonial tie. They were married—legally married—and have been living in blissful repose on classic Marshall street for lo these many years. The old man listened to the story with the calmness of a Ulysses until the culminating point, when he could contain himself no longer, and a hand-to-hand set-to was the end of the chapter. Two policemen came and went, and Mr. Harris rested his weary limbs in the Clay-street station-house for the time being.

Star of Hope Lodge, I. O. G. T.

At the late meeting of this lodge, P. W. C. T. Bardolph presided in the absence of Chief Templar Jones. He was assisted by Vice Templar Miss Liza Fornhalt, W. F. Kelly, P. W. C. Templar, and Joseph Clement, Chaplain.

There was the good attendance which always characterizes the meetings of this lodge. Four persons were initiated and the petitions of many others received and referred. This lodge has had the honor of initiating more members during the past year than any other in the State. Vice Templar Mrs. Eliza Kelly and Mrs. Alfred Harris have received valuable testimonials from the G. W. C. Templar of the State for praiseworthy exertions in extending the circulation of the Kentucky Templar.

BASE BALL.

The Valleys of Frankfort.

RED STOCKINGS—VALLEYS, 56; RED STOCKINGS, 33.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Aug. 26.—The match game of base ball which took place here to-day between the Red Stockings, Jr., of Cincinnati, and the Valleys, of this city, resulted after a sharp and spirited contest in favor of the Valleys by a score of 56 to 33. A very large audience of 1,500 to 1,800 persons, one-third of whom were ladies, were on the ground and took great interest in the game as it progressed. On announcement at the close, when it was announced that the Valleys had triumphed, being simply tremendous. Geo. Wright, of the famous Red Stockings, Sr., umpired the game with perfect satisfaction.

The Valleys took the bat in the first inning and went out in one, two and three order, by foul to catcher and flies to third base and right field. The Reds did no better, and the inning ended with a whitewash for both clubs. In the second inning the Valleys did some heavy batting, while the Reds handled the ball loosely. One score after another was added by the Valleys, while the Reds were again unfortunate, the inning ending nine to two in favor of the former. By quick work and with systematic support the Reds were whitewashed in the third and fourth innings, while the Valleys added four runs in the third and one in the fourth to their score. There was no bad playing on either side, but the Valleys were superior, especially at the bat.

The fifth and sixth innings varied little the fortunes of the day, the Valleys adding eight more runs and the Reds being contented with six. Now or never was the time for the Red Stockings. Fortune had thus far seemed to desert them. With two outs and no scores they came nobly to the work and by splendid hits all over the field, which the Valleys seemed slow at gathering, they added ten runs to their score, the inning closing—Reds 18, Valleys 30. Settling steadily to their task, the Valleys widened the gap by five runs in the next inning, sending their opponents to the field with only two. Both clubs struggled hard to whitewash each other in the ninth inning, but escaped with a bare single run to each. The Valleys had won. They deserved it. It was only by the hardest of playing. Save some few errors by the Reds in the second inning, and by the Valleys in the seventh, the playing of both clubs was beautiful throughout. Butler, of the Red Stockings, took several fouls hot from the bat, while Snodgrass at third, Marty at second and Draper in right field were the right men in the right place.

The Valleys had three new and unpracticed players in the game. Craddock, as catcher, especially distinguished himself, while in gathering scores Lyne Starling was superior. George Wright said Hackitt was "bully" as short stop and general player, and, accordingly, he received the badge for excellence. Lyne Starling received a handsome bat for the largest number of scores. The Red Stockings go to Louisville to-morrow to beat the Eagles as badly as they were beaten to-day by the Valleys.

"I's," of Indianapolis, vs. Eagles.

There was a fair attendance at Cedar Hill yesterday afternoon, to witness the return game between the "I's" and Eagles; but the expectation for a fine game, which had been raised by the splendid playing of the day previous, were unfortunately not realized. The ball seemed to be more elastic than the one used Thursday, and the score tells the story of lack of skillful fielding on the part of both clubs. The game was a tiresome and dragging one throughout, and the umpiring was in keeping. Both the "I's" and Eagles did an outrageous quantity of muffing, but their batting was a decided improvement on the day previous, the "I's" especially succeeding in hitting Booth's balls quite effectively.

The best playing on the part of the "I's" was credited to Smith, F. Ketchum, Hopkinson and McDonald, the latter making a difficult running fly-catch in center field. Parr made a home run—the only one—in the fifth inning on a swift liner over Truman's head. Hopkinson pitched and Smith caught much better than in the first game. The latter player is said to come from the Maryland Club, of Baltimore. Bayless muffed two easy flies. Bodley and Graham did the only playing on the part of the Eagles worth mentioning, the others doing but little if any better than the three substitutes the Eagles played. The I.'s won the victory by a score of 39 to 31. The game was called at the end of the eighth inning, the darkness putting an end to the ninth inning, which was partly played. Below is a score of the game:

INDIANAPOLIS.	O.	R.	EAGLE.	O.	R.
Morrison, 2 b	2	6	Bodley, 3 b	2	4
Parr, c f	1	6	Symmes, r f	3	4
Hopkinson, p	4	3	Booth, p	4	2
R. Ketchum, 3 b	2	5	Anderson, c f	4	3
McDonald, c f	2	6	Shepherd, 2 b	4	2
Sheets, s s	5	3	Graham, 1 b	1	5
Sharp, l f	3	0	Bayless, s s	0	6
F. Ketchum, 1 b	2	4	McCullough, c	2	4
Smith, c	3	4	G. Truman, l f	4	2
Total	24	39	Total	24	31

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Eagles	2	1	1	9	4	4	9	1	—31
"I's"	2	2	9	4	6	10	6	0	—39

Umpire—Mr. Nicholson.
Scorers—Messrs. Long and Jones.
Time of game—Three hours.
Flies caught—I's, 15; Eagle, 1.
Home runs—I's, 1; Eagle, 0.
Struck out—I's, 1; Eagle, 2.
Run out—I's, 2; Eagle, 2.
Foul bound catches—I's, 2; Eagle, 4.
Double plays—I's, 0; Eagle, 1.
Left on bases—I's, 4; Eagle, 3.

Red Stocking Juniors vs. Eagles To-Day.

The game that has been looked forward to with the most interest this season—that of the Junior Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, with the Eagles, of this city—will take place at Cedar Hill this afternoon. Last year the Eagles defeated the Junior Reds, and a few weeks since at Cincinnati the latter turned the tables by defeating the Eagles. The game to-day is to decide which is the better of the two clubs. The Reds were quite unexpectedly beaten yesterday by the Valleys, at Frankfort, while the Eagles were as unexpectedly beaten by the Indianapolis club here. Both clubs therefore engage in the contest to-day on equal terms, each having suffered defeat in games the day previous. The Eagles will have to do vastly better playing than they did yesterday if they expect to succeed, and as they will have their strongest nine out to-day this may be confidently expected. This game will no doubt draw the largest crowd of the season at Cedar Hill. Extra cars will be run on the Fourth-street road to accommodate the crowd.

Mutuals vs. Dexters.

An interesting game of base ball was played on the Falls City grounds yesterday afternoon, between the above named junior clubs. The game was won by the Mutuals, by a score of 58 to 32. The former club will receive challenges from any club under 15 years of age.

The Rockfords Defeat the White Stockings.

CHICAGO, August 26.—At the base ball match at Rockford to-day, between the Forest Citys, of that place, and the White Stockings, of Chicago, the former won by 14 to 7.

The Cleveland Club at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—At base ball to-day the Forest City club scored 18 to the Olympic's 17.

The following is a statement of the games of the Star Base Ball Club, of Covington, on their recent tour:

	Stars.	Op.
Maysville, of Maysville	42	14
Riverside, of Portsmouth	7	37
Riversides, Jr., of Portsmouth	21	10
Independent, of Ripley	26	21
Total	96	82

The following is the score by innings of the game at Lexington, Thursday, between the Junior Red Stockings and Orions:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Junior Reds	5	3	1	0	3	0	8	1	1	—18
Orions	0	1	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	—9

The Falls City Base Ball Club have decided to go on a short tour. They will probably play clubs at Rockport, Ind., Evansville, Ind., Henderson and Owensboro, Ky., and perhaps at Nashville, Tenn. The club will start about the 6th of September, and to enable them to meet the expenses on the tour, the Falls City will take a benefit at Cedar Hill on Saturday, September 3d.

A game was played at Pewee Valley yesterday between the Pewee Valley Club and the Hopes, of Buckner's station. The game was won by the "Pewee boys" by a score of 75 to 27.

The Chicago club will play the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, Wednesday, September 27th, at that city, and the Eagles, of Louisville, in this city, on the 28th.

The Union Club, of St. Louis, has started on a tour through Missouri and Iowa. The first game is to be played at Kansas City.

The Indianapolis boys started for home last night, greatly elated by their victory over the Eagles.

BALTIMORE, August 25.—The game of base ball to-day resulted: Forest City, of Cleveland, 22; Pastimes, 18.

NEW YORK, August 25.—The Mutuals beat the Unions, of Morrisania, by a score of 18 to 10.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers were made during the week ending August 26, 1870:

P. S. Barber to John Pfleiderer, Madison street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, 32½ by 161 feet	$750 00
Ryan & Starr to G. W. Burton, Bank st., 25 by 150 feet	265 00
Conrad Belnsher to Daniel Talbot, Walnut street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, 25 by 209 feet	1,000 00
— W. Marquis to Daniel Lavielle, Grayson street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second, 4 feet 7 inches by 160 feet	114 75
— B. Lilly to Wm. Ruby, Eleventh st., between Chestnut and Magazine, 45 by 114 feet	2,600 00
— Oberdorfer to Wm. Roth, Eighteenth street, north of Oak, 34½ by 140 feet	540 00
Fred. Schmitt to John Duffy, Grayson street, 25 by 87 feet	250 00
P. S. Barber to Louisville Real Estate Company, Madison street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, 90 feet 11 inches by 161 feet	2,100 00
— W. Ronald to W. P. Hahn, &c., Fourteenth street, north of Maple, 50 by 200 feet	1,500 00
— stow to J. C. Stamp, &c., Duncan st., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, 30 by 180 feet	488 92
Henry Rossel to Adam Loesser, Kentucky street, 25 by 150 feet	1,300 00
Bank of Kentucky to G. W. Bright, Tenth street, between Broadway and Magazine, 35 by 200 feet	2,152 50
Henry Hostetter to Louis Sauer, Jacob street, between Floyd and Preston, 60 by 190 feet	2,500 00
H. A. Dumesnil to J. L. Danforth, Ormsby avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, 416 by 156½ feet	4,050 99
— Rood to Caroline M. Whipple, seventeenth street, between Main and Market, 26 by 90 feet	1,260 00
Robt. Atwood to Chas. M. Thruston, 19 acres, Jefferson county, Ky.	8,500 00
Val. Frey to Jacob Klumpp, Hancock and Laurel streets, 18 3-12 by 97 feet	1,375 00
F. S. J. Ronald to Falls City Real Estate and Building Association, 17 17-100 acres, Jefferson county	11,607 00
Phil. Strohman to John Meffert, Logan and Cane streets, 50 by 150 feet	1,500 00

An Amateur Rat Tamer.

Dave Enochs, of this city, is becoming famous as a rat tamer. At his soda factory, on Bullitt street, between Main and Front, he has two pet rats which come at his beck and call, and are as droll and loving as a poodle dog. He frequently gives private entertainments with his rats. As a rat charmer he is a success.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Louisville [illegible] and [illegible] of an [illegible] world.

The Enterprise Club will give a select picnic at [illegible] to-day.

[illegible] and [illegible] put up at [illegible] last night.

The [illegible] the city yesterday morning [illegible].

Complaints [illegible] were numerous in various portions of the city last night.

At the [illegible] Kate Nestor, Annie Tate, and E. C. Harris were on the [illegible].

Seventeen marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the County Court during the week ending yesterday.

The lady who left a white garment in a Broadway horse-car last night can get it by applying at the railway office.

CAPT. CANNON left last night for Cairo to bring the steamer R. E. Lee to this port. She will leave here next Saturday for New Orleans.

"The Little Brown Jug" is the title of a new song and chorus by Will S. Hays, which has just been published. It is already very popular.

The old two-story frame building in the jail yard, formerly used as the office of the jail, is to be sold at auction at five o'clock this afternoon.

The only amusement the men on duty at the office of the Chief of Police have at night is chasing rats through the office and down the front stairs.

The street between the rails of the Central Passenger Railway Company on Fourth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, is being repaired.

DR. DANIELS attempted to sleep in the graveyard on West Jefferson street again last night, but the insects, so numerous there, drove him away.

The building recently occupied as a chair factory by Long & Bro., on Market, between Preston and Jackson streets, is to be sold at public auction to-day.

MICHAEL FRANK, the gentleman mentioned in our police proceedings yesterday, is not the well-known Michael connected with the Market-street railroad.

The loafers about the corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets amuse themselves by cutting the bottoms out of the cane-seat chairs belonging to the United States Hotel.

GEN. P. W. STRADER, of Cincinnati; Col. W. H. Stephens, of Memphis; Hon. Jos. Phelan, of Mississippi, and Hon. Thos. E. Moss, of Paducah, were at the Galt House yesterday.

MARY MCBRIDE, the chronic kleptomaniac, entered the store of J. W. Kerrick, on Fourth street, yesterday, and stole a bolt of calico. Officer Dennis Meagher arrested and placed her in jail.

The Kentucky Horticultural society will meet in the small hall of Masonic Temple to-day at 10 o'clock. There will no doubt be a fine show of fruits and flowers, and a large attendance of people.

BOARDING-HOUSE keepers are greatly imposed upon at present by parties who engage board and rooms, the best in the house, eat two or three square meals, and skedaddle without paying a cent.

JOHN BUCKLEY, a deck hand on the steamer St. Marys, had his hand badly mashed and two fingers cut off yesterday, while assisting in handling a hogshead of tobacco. He was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital.

COL. DONAN, editor of the Lexington (Mo.) Caucasian, a journal whose success among the people has been extraordinary, was in this city yesterday, but left in the afternoon for Maury county, Tenn., where he has gone on a visit to some friends.

A DISPATCH was received by the Chief of Police of this city last night from the Chief of Police of Baltimore requesting him to retain Michael Frank, who was arrested here on Thursday charged with swindling parties in Baltimore out of four thousand dollars, until he can be sent for.

THE alarm of fire sounded from signal station No. 62 about half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by a slight fire in the roof of a two-story frame dwelling on Broadway, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. The fire was extinguished before the alarm was turned in.

THE residence of Mr. Hughes, on Eighteenth, between Grayson and Walnut streets, was entered by burglars early last night, and one hundred dollars in greenbacks and seven dollars in silver stolen. The family have been in the country for several days, of which fact the burglars were undoubtedly aware.

A LOUISVILLE correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says: "The proprietor of the New Albany Ledger has expressed his intention to remove his paper to Louisville at an early day, and continue its publication as the Louisville Evening Ledger. This will leave New Albany without a daily paper and give Louisville six."

A HORSE attached to a milk-wagon ran off down Walnut street, about seven o'clock last night. At the corner of Eleventh and Walnut, the wagon struck a perambulator containing a baby, knocking the latter out against the curbing and making a complete wreck of the baby-wagon. Fortunately, the child was not hurt beyond a few bruises.

AN ordinary boot-colored damsel named Emma Brown, went to the house of Mrs. Margaret McDonald, a white lady living on the levee, and made an assault upon her with a large knife in the afternoon of yesterday. The fiery and untamed Emma was prevented from using the deadly weapon by the timely interference of Officers Goodnight and Adams, who carried her off to jail.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

FRIDAY, August 26.

B. Marks, peace warrant; $1,000 bond for six months.

N. Bensinger, peace warrant; $1,000 bond for six months.

Ben. Kramer, drunk; $5.

John Kelley, drunk and disorderly; $5.

Mary Omalia, disorderly conduct; $5 fine and $100 bond.

Peggy Bark, drunk and disorderly; $5—sent to the Work-house.

O. Jackson, drunk and disorderly; $5 fine and $100 bond.

Lawrence Miller, B. Ludwig, and C. Harding, cutting Pat. Ford and Frank Tate; Ludwig and Harding discharged; Miller was put under $200 bond to appear before the grand jury.

Commonwealth against B. Marks; continued till Monday.

Thomas Flynn, shooting Ed. Fogarty; held in $400 bond.

John Armstrong, obtaining goods under false pretenses; sent to grand jury.

Michael Frank, fugitive from justice; continued till Monday.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

Land in Equity—Answer to Rule.

Warner G. Herr and Jas. M. Herr, plaintiffs, vs. Nancy Herr and others. } In equity.

The defendants, W. B. Oldham, Mildred Bruce, late Mildred Oldham, and Thomas M. Bruce, her husband, for answer to petition of plaintiffs, so much as they are advised is material to them or either of them to answer, state that it is true as stated in plaintiff's petition that they are children and heirs of Presley Oldham, deceased, and allege true that they are or may become devisees under the will of Conway Oldham, their ancestor, by virtue of the clause of his will referred to plaintiff's petition, and being called on to answer, and say whether they have any claim to the land, or any part thereof, mentioned in said petition, they say, jointly and severally, that they are not in possession of any facts which would justify them in saying they have no such claim. They therefore assert any claim they now or may hereafter have to said land, and to refuse to relinquish the same.

This answer was filed yesterday.

Speaking To-night.

Hon. Boyd Winchester will address his fellow-citizens to-night, at 7½ o'clock, at the corner of Walnut and Twelfth streets. He invites his competitors to meet him.

Temperance and Morality.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Eureka Lodge, I. O. G. T., met at their hall on Eighth street on Tuesday evening, Chief Templar W. W. Twyman presiding, assisted by Miss Kate Smither, the Vice Templar.

This was a most magnificent meeting, the largest ever gathered within the walls of Robinson Hall. There were sixty-two ladies present, besides the gentlemen. Ten persons were initiated—nine gentlemen and one young lady. The gentlemen were prominent merchants of Main street, whose presence and countenance are an honor to any institution. During the initiation, by request of Chief Templar Twyman, Grand Worthy Chief Templar J. J. Hickman presided. It was the most perfect and best conducted initiation it has ever been our privilege to witness. The great experience of the Grand Worthy Chief Templar, his fine voice and able readings were most effective.

Miss Smither, the Vice-Templar, filled her position admirably. She is a splendid reader, having a voice of sufficient calibre to fill the hall, be it ever so crowded. With such a Vice-Templar to administer the obligation, no one will hereafter violate his pledge.

Chief Templars Birhman, Tim. G. Needham and Burr Musselman delivered stirring addresses under the head of the "Good of the Order."

EUREKA DEGREE TEMPLE

met Saturday night, Degree Templar M. Burnham presiding, Past Degree Templar Joseph Clement, Degree Vice Templar Miss Kate Smither and R. S. Williams, as Chaplain, assisting. The degrees were conferred upon ten persons. Miss Smither, the Degree Vice Templar, rendered some fine passages in the degree of charity in an impressive and beautiful manner, as follows:

"He is a fallen brother to-day—that once noble man. He never spoke an unkind word to that devoted wife when sober. No one loved his children better than that kind-hearted father when not under the influence of the demon drink. Now they hide at the mention of his name. Flowers once bloomed around his cottage home. The library, the family altar now exist no more."

And again: "We plead for the little waifs of the street, dying to heart for a mother's love; we plead for the boys and girls, hopeless and friendless, whose fathers might be saved; we plead for the old mother, whose only son is not now the staff on which she fondly hoped to lean in her declining years; we plead for the wife, who still hopes, at times, that the dreams of girlhood may yet be realized—that that broken family circle may yet be reunited—that broken home relighted in all its former splendor."

GOLDEN GATE LODGE.

Chief Templar R. S. Williams, presiding, assisted by Miss Minnie Barringer, be Vice Templar. Railroad Lodge was represented by Chief Templar Deftster, Vice Templar, Mrs. Stanley Brown, Mrs. Honk, and others. Eureka by Vice Templar Miss Kate Smither, Mrs. Burnham, Mr. M. Burnham, Mrs. Conner, Wilson, and others. Olive Branch by P. W. C. T. Joseph Bowers, Vice Templar, Mrs. Bowers, Miss Bostien, and others.

After invitation and recess, P. W. C. T. Burnham took the chair, as Chief Templar Williams had to leave the city on the eleven o'clock train. Speeches were made by Burr Musselman, Esq., Joseph Clement, and Mr. Burnham. This lodge is in a very flourishing condition as are all others in the city. With a little effort on the part of the moral and religious portion of the community, the great evil of intemperance could be shorn of much of its hideous proportions. Rice and sensuality would be in a measure driven from the land. We are confident that by moral suasion and honest precept a great work for the good of mankind in general can be accomplished. All are interested in this work, which is to stay the course of the fell destroyer that is consigning sixty thousand annually to drunkards' graves.

SAMARITAN.

☞ A horse in Wallingford, Connecticut, the other day, while attempting to bite a fly on the ankle of one of his rear legs, drew the hoof into his mouth in such a manner that several hours were required to extricate it.

CITY FEATURES.

Launch at the [illegible].

[illegible] Turner, of the short-line saloon, corner of Brook and Jefferson, will furnish his numerous friends an oyster lunch to-night at 8 o'clock.

New Fall Styles.

Green & Green will introduce to-day all the newest styles of hats for fall wear, both for dress and business, at [illegible] Main street.

The "Favorites."

Go and see the new linen collar at Platt's.

Universal Exposition.

New goods will be received daily from our agents in New York until December 25th.

☞ Fine silk and Scotch gingham umbrellas, eight, ten, and twelve-ribbed, at N. 3d. Platt's.

Delays are Dangerous.

Mothers, as you love your off-spring, don't fail to use Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for soothing children. Read advertisement in another column.

☞ Platt makes the "standard" shirt to order in the best style at $3 50.

☞ Merchants can save ten per cent. by buying at wholesale at the Universal Exposition, 86 Fourth street.

☞ New Canes at Platt's.

☞ During the last trip of the R. C. Gray up the Arkansas river, one of her passengers, Mr. Mathew Hixon, of the well-known firm of Saddler & Hixon, at Robertson's Landing, was suffering from a severe attack of fever and ague. It is said chills on the Arkansas river are the worst in the world and the hardest to cure. Captain Metcalfe, of the boat, sympathizing with him in his sufferings, gave him a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup, or Improved Chill Cure. The Captain says he never travels without it. Read what Mr. Hixon says in regard to it:

SHOAL CREEK, JOHNSON CO., ARK., June 2, 1870.

Capt. Wm. Metcalfe:

DEAR SIR—After my compliments, I will say the bottle of Wintersmith's Chill Cure stopped the chills on me without any other medicine. I am now entirely well. I left Little Rock, &c., &c. Respectfully, MATHEW HIXON.

Try, Try Again.

If you don't find what you want at any other house, go to the Universal Exposition, 86 Fourth street.

☞ Dr. Wintersmith calls the special attention of the public to the very flattering testimonials, published in to-day's paper, of his Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava. It will be seen these certificates are from old citizens of Louisville (not from Connecticut, Salt Lake, &c.), well known to [illegible]. And, if any one should doubt their genuineness, or the truth of their statements, he can see the parties themselves any day.

Ladies—Something New!

Go and see the new Empress Shoe-heel at Pecsenpaugh & Jackson's, 92½ Market street, below Third.

THE SCOTT COUNTY TROUBLES.

Other Statements of the Matter.

GEORGETOWN, KY, August 24.

To the editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

In a late number of your paper you have published a letter written by myself and signed by me and two other prominent Republicans, and sent "To the Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Kentucky, at Louisville." In to-day's issue of the Georgetown Times, a Democratic paper published at this place, the communication is again published, with nearly two columns of editorial comments on the facts and truths of the communication, which comments are made in almost entire ignorance of the fact, which, in my opinion, fully justified the letter written to the central committee.

There are also two communications in the same paper, one of them signed by William H. Barlow and E. C. Barlow, the other signed by E. H. Parrish, all claiming to be Republicans. I will here venture the assertion that Dr. William H. Barlow, a practicing physician, who, no doubt, wrote the publication over the signature by him, and his son, E. C. Barlow, was not known to a half-dozen men here as a Republican until he voted at the August election, and he is wholly ignorant of all the violations of law upon which the communication in the Gazette was based. I here state that there have been more than a half dozen assaults and batteries, two or more of them accompanied with shooting with intent to kill, and four affidavits have been filed by different persons, upon which three warrants have been issued many days since in the name of the United States, for the arrest of the offenders, and not one of them has yet been executed.

I ask of you to publish this at the same time the three communications in the Times are published, as I wish a suspension of public opinion until a more extended statement, with the statement of several reliable Republicans, can be obtained. This is written in the absence of two of those persons and I am not authorized to give their names. Yet I send you my name, and I promise to make good all that was in the communication published by you. My name you will please not to give at present, as I wish to have all three names given to the public at the same time. But of one thing the public may rest assured, my name shall be given to the public as the writer of "the communication to the Republican Central Committee of Kentucky," published by you, at the proper time.

MADISON.

The Other Side.

[From the Georgetown Times.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the Cincinnati Gazette of the 19th inst. is a letter from Georgetown, Kentucky, addressed "To the Chairman of the Republican Central Committee for Kentucky," commencing with "We, whose names are under-signed, Republicans of Scott county, &c." To which letter the Louisville correspondent of the Gazette adds: "I am not authorized to give the names of the writers," &c., and closes with the initials S. L.

Having been informed by our friends that it is much talked about on the streets that one of us is suspected and believed to be the author of said letter, and both of us having counseled, advised and perhaps aided it, we take this occasion and public manner to make the following declaration of our non-complicity in and ignorance of the conception or existence of such a letter until we saw it in print in the Cincinnati Gazette of the date above mentioned.

While we are proud to confess that we are, and have always been, sincerely, honestly and conscientiously, Union men, in mind, heart and sympathy, we have always freely yielded to others who differed from us the largest liberty we claimed for ourselves in the exercise of the rights of conscience guaranteed by our Constitution to all men in religion, politics and other subjects.

Then, we here most solemnly affirm that we know not the author or authors of said letter, and have nothing to do with it whatever. That we denounce it as unjust, uncalled for and mischievous in its tendencies, and highly injurious to the few Union men of this county, and while it contains some facts, which no one will dispute, such as the organization and equipment, &c., of said militia company, yet the whole thing is a morbid exaggeration of the condition of things in our county, and is entirely without our indorsement, approbation, or sympathy, and tends more than anything else that we know of here to inaugurate the evils which it deprecates.

WM. H. BARLOW,
August 22, 1870. E. C. BARLOW.

A Card.

AUGUST 23d, 1870.

Editor Georgetown Times:

DEAR SIR: I was much surprised, on coming to town this morning, to hear of a publication in the Cincinnati Gazette, purporting to be from some prominent Republicans, complaining bitterly of the State of affairs in Scott county. I should have been silent upon the subject, as I do not consider myself a prominent politician, but some kind friends informed me that I was thought to be engaged in getting up the address to the Central Republican Committee of Kentucky. If I approved of the publication, although knowing nothing of its getting up, I should remain silent, but I disapprove of the publication in every particular, the inference drawn from Mr. Beck's remarks last Monday included, with the exception of the getting up of military companies in the county, which I think was totally uncalled for, and calculated to do much harm. I will here state, from personal observation, that the election in Georgetown, on the 1st inst., was conducted as fairly and orderly as any one I have witnessed in sixteen years, and that the Democrats behaved with marked forbearance, in waiting until the press of Republican voters had passed off. I am a Republican, and will act with that party until the State of Kentucky, through her lawmakers, shall extend equal protection before the law to every citizen of the United States, within her borders.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
E. H. PARRISH.

P. S.—I am confident, from investigation, that many of the Republicans of Georgetown and county hold the views as expressed above.
E. H. P.

Terrific Thunder-Storm—Five Persons Killed by one Stroke of Lightning.

MENTRES, N. Y., August 26.—A terrible storm of thunder and lightning prevailed along the Hudson river last night. An awful disaster by lightning is reported at Kingston. Five persons were killed by one stroke. Reports of fires caused by lightning are coming in from all quarters.

RONDOUT, August 26.—The following persons were killed by one stroke of lightning at Kingston, near Bailey's circus tent, last night: Elizabeth Newkirk, of Hurley, aged 16 years; Jane Montague, of Marbletown, aged 50; Arthur Scott, of Kingston, aged 30; Jas. Burb, of Marbletown, aged 28—all colored—and an unknown person, supposed to be W. T. Everson. About 50 persons in the immediate vicinity were knocked down. Inside the tent scores were stunned and quite a number slightly burned. Several persons had their hats and shoes torn off.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Jefferson County Court, for the week ending August 26, 1870, as follows:

Fredrick Borghold to Anna Kraus.
August Holt to Maria A. Burkel.
Frank Schelling to Louisa M. Yeager.
Chas. Gaiter to Katarina Boehler.
Jacob Dieub to Christiana Baler.
Wm. Kurker to Anna Seekamp.
Geo. C. Allen to Sannah E. Brick.
Bernard Fisheer to Anna Starver.
Frederick Hirshemmer to Larma Balmer.
Chas. Edward Brown to Mary E. Woolall.
Wm. Preus meg to Julia Kegel.
Thos. Gregory to Mattie L. Ackerman.
Rich. H. Singleton to Rhoda E. Peter.
Lawrence Allgeier to Kate Gast.
Adam Wettstein to Emma Noll.
Wm. Schlerbarm to Louisa Kresse.

☞ Mr. Hibbard, of Laconia, N. H., one day last week picked from a tree in his garden a good-sized apple, inclined to be red all over, with the exception of a perfect picture of a rooster on one side, which was green. The beak, comb, tail, feathers, legs and all parts of it were perfect.

WASHINGTON.

The U. S. Marine Hospitals to be Leased to Outside Parties.

Tax-payers Must Pay for Information from the Government.

An Ambitious Indian Leaves his People and Applies to the U. S. for an Education.

Negro Officials in Virginia Unable to Qualify.

Success of the Western Geological Survey.

The Indians Peaceable Since Red Cloud's Return.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE MARINE HOSPITALS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26.—The Marine hospitals at a number of points, it has been ascertained, are too expensive for the actual requirements of the service, and whenever satisfactory arrangements have been made the Treasury Department has readily assented to their being used by the State authorities or charitable institutions. The operation of the one at Louisville under such an arrangement is reported as entirely satisfactory. The acting Secretary of the Treasury to-day authorized the State authorities of Mississippi to take possession of the marine hospital at Natchez, in consideration of the agreement to take care of the Government patients. The structure is sadly in need of repairs, owing to the manner in which the freedmen used it for some time. The marine hospitals at New Orleans and San Francisco, it is understood, will also be turned over temporarily to charitable orders.

WHO PAYS THE COST.

It frequently happens that, to expedite the business of importers at the different ports, correspondence must be carried on with the Treasury Department to settle questions arising under the law, and in very many cases telegrams are sent at the expense of the Government. The Acting Secretary of the Treasury is of the opinion that the interested parties should pay the cost, and has directed the collectors that, hereafter, in all cases arising in which correspondence is had with the Treasury Department, by telegraph, at the request or benefit of importers or others, the cost of all telegrams sent or received in such cases will be collected of the parties interested.

STOREKEEPERS' SALARIES.

Under the new law governing the payment of internal revenue storekeepers, the failure on the part of proprietors of bonded warehouses to reimburse the United States for storekeepers' salaries renders their property liable to seizure, and copies of the new regulations governing this point are being prepared at the Internal Revenue Bureau, and will be ready for distribution next week. They will give proprietors ample time to fulfill their obligation, but beyond the limit fixed there will be no indulgence.

AN ASPIRING INDIAN.

A Piute Indian has arrived here in search of an education. He left his people voluntarily, and appeals to the Indian Bureau to educate him with white youth. He will probably be sent to Howard University.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Letters from Professor Hayden, United States Geologist, dated Fort Fetterman, August 17th, have been received at the Interior Department, in which the Professor reports having reached that point without interruption to the prosecution of his surveys. Since the return of Red Cloud from Washington there had been no depredations committed in that region. Everything was so quiet and orderly that Professor Hayden proposed to resume his surveys to the westward in a day or two, with his regular party, by the way of the Sweetwater river, and without an escort.

MORE OFFICERS UNABLE TO QUALIFY.

A letter from Amelia Court-house, Virginia, states that the negro officers recently elected there have failed to qualify, being unable to give the requisite bonds.

[To the Associated Press.]

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Secretary Robeson has transmitted to Vice Admiral Porter his commission as Admiral of the United States Navy. The date of the promotion is from the 15th of August, the day on which Admiral Farragut died. The Secretary accompanied the commission with a personal note of congratulation of the promotion, and an invitation to Admiral Porter that he remain at his duties at the Navy Department. His salary is $13,000 per annum. It is learned, semi-officially that Rear Admiral Goldsborough will receive promotion. Secretary Robeson states that the following promotions will be made to fill up vacant grades: Commodores Thornton and Jenkins to be Rear Admirals; Capt. J. R. Madison Mullany to be Commodore; Commander W. W. N. Jeffries to be Captain; Lieut. Commander L. Phythian to be Commodore.

Capt. Thornton A. Jenkins is to be promoted to Rear Admiral.

PRUSSIAN COMPLAINTS.

The following telegram was received to-day by Baron Gerolt, Minister of the North German Union:

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The incidents mentioned in the telegram of the 22d have recurred twice since. Capt. Rochow, sent by General Alvensleben to Toul with a flag of truce, has been received with shots, and a trumpeter accompanying another flag of truce has been killed. You will lodge a protest with the United States Government against these repeated violations of international law and declare that we shall henceforth consider it an impossibility to send flags of truce to a nation whose soldiers have lost in Africa, China, and Mexico all recollection of the usages of civilized warfare.
VON THIEL.

NEW POSTOFFICES.

The following postoffices were established and postmasters appointed yesterday:

Missouri—Duncan Creek, Vernon J. Knox; Stafford, Green county, J. B. Dunn; Lawson, Ray county, R. J. Clark; Grinnell, Grundy county, R. Weaver; Elkland, Webster county, J. L. Lee. The following changes in postmasters were made: C. P. Watkins at Competition, Laclede county, vice J. Henderson; F. M. Conner, Spring Grove, Dallas county, vice Jacob Drake; Thomas H. Jones, Vernon, Lawrence county, vice R. S. Ryan; L. Shaler, Orleans, Polk county, vice W. O. Bell; John W. Buchanan, Mason, Andrew county, vice Samuel M. Selle; Thomas B. Harmon, Reservation, Butler county, vice J. E. Reeves; John W. Yewell, Santa Fe, Monroe county, vice Silas Turner; J. B. Owens, Forsyth, Taney county, vice J. J. Brown; Robert E. Slaughter, St. Mary, Genevieve county, vice John F. Kinney; Isaac B. Feltz, Etyville, Gentry county, vice J. G. Porter; Isaac H. Denton, Mt. Pleasant, Gentry county, vice W. M. Elam.

CHICAGO.

Gen. Sherman on a Western Pleasure Tour—A $35,000 Fire in Wisconsin—A Prominent Chicago Merchant Dies Under a Surgical Operation.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The Beaver Dam (Wisconsin) flouring mill was burned to-day. Insurance, $35,000.

General Sherman and daughter arrived here to-day. The General leaves Sunday for Rock Island, and will thence go to Des Moines to attend the great reunion of Iowa soldiers August 31. From there he goes to California to attend a reunion of the pioneers of that State at San Francisco September 9th. Gen. Sherman is one of the first California pioneers, having gone there in 1846.

W. Leonard, a wholesale merchant of Chicago, was operated upon to-day by Dr. G. B. Beebe, for the removal of a small tumor over his left eye. He took chloroform, and the tumor was removed, but he never recovered consciousness and died in about half an hour. A post mortem examination showed that his heart was sound. It is thought that death was produced by paralysis of that organ.

The prohibitionists of the Fifth Illinois district have nominated Dr. T. B. Ives, of Bureau county, for Congress.

TENNESSEE.

Gen. John C. Brown Defines His Position—An Inebriate Run Over and Killed—A Man Stabbed While Lying at his Window.

NASHVILLE, August 26.—General Brown, candidate for Governor, will publish to-morrow a card defining his position. He does not recognize the parties as they existed before the war, and agrees mainly with the resolutions adopted by the Democracy of Ohio at the last State convention.

Jacob Stone, an old man in a state of intoxication, was run over by a train on the Memphis and Charleston railroad last night and killed.

R. M. Fullarden, agent of the Southern Express at Columbia, was stabbed last night whilst lying in his bed near the window, by some one outside. The wound is dangerous. Robbery is supposed to have been the motive.

A Daring Express Robbery.

ST LOUIS, Aug. 26.—Two men masked and disguised entered the United States Express car of the Missouri Pacific railroad train, due here at 6 o'clock this morning, at Scott's station, seven miles west of Jefferson City, and made a furious onslaught upon the messenger, John Cleveland, beat him severely, bound and gagged him, robbed the safe of $10,000 in money, and, as the train approached Jefferson City, jumped off and escaped. No clew has yet been ascertained as to who they were.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, August 26.—General Ryan, the Cuban leader, was arrested just as he was leaving the Hoboken, this afternoon, on [illegible] of having violated the neutrality laws [illegible]. He was [illegible].

THE [illegible] BANK.

The depositors of the Central Bank, of Brooklyn, to-day appointed a committee of investigation. The bank, when it suspended business, had assets of only about 12 per cent. of its liabilities. There is no ground on which criminal proceedings can be instituted against the officers of the bank, though their conduct is denounced in plain terms by the depositors.

FIRE.

WM. A. Wood's roots and oil distillery in Brooklyn burned this afternoon. A flock of imported pigeons, valued at $3,000, were also consumed.

THE THEATER TICKETS.

Mayor Hall decides that theaters have no right to refuse their own tickets, sold by sidewalk speculators.

HORACE GREELEY NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

Horace Greeley was nominated for Governor of the State of New York by the Workingmens' Central Committee, a local political organization.

THE SPINNERS' STRIKE.

The spinners of Fall River have appealed for aid to the labor organizations in this city to sustain them in their strike.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—P. M.

Affairs in Wall street are very dull. The money market is easy at 4@6 per cent. on call loans. For time loans, however, 7 per cent and a commission is demanded. Prime discounts are quoted at 7@8 per cent, but anything below prime is closely scrutinized and only passes at high rates of interest.

Sterling exchange is quiet but firm at 9⅞@10.

The gold market is dull but steady; opened at 116⅝, touched 116⅞ and 116⅝, and closed at 116⅝@116¾. The carrying rates were 4 per cent to flat.

The gold clearances to-day were $74,000,000.

The export of specie to-morrow is expected to exceed half a million dollars.

Government bonds opened very strong, but closed weak and very dull. The following were the closing quotations:

Coupons of '81	114⅜@114¼
Coupons of '62	112 @112¼
Coupons of '64	111⅝@111⅞
Coupons of '65	111⅝@111⅞
Do new	109⅞@110
Coupons of '67	109⅞@110
Coupons of '68	110⅛@110¼
Ten-forties	106⅜@109
Currency 6's	111⅝@112

State bonds are dull. The following were the closing quotations:

Missouri	90½@	Old Virginia	65 @
Old Tenn	61⅝@	Old N. Car	52½@
New Tenn	59⅝@	New N. Car	30 @

The Stock market is steady but very dull. The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	60⅝	Illinois Central	134
Cumberland	30	Pittsburg	104⅝
Western U. Tel	38⅝	Northwestern	80⅞
Quicksilver	4½	Do preferred	85⅝
Mariposa	5½	Rock Island	112⅝
Do preferred	7½	N. Jersey Cen'l	101½
Adams Express	65⅝	St. Paul	59⅝
Wells & Fargo	12	Fort Wayne	94⅝
American Ex	40¼	Terre Haute	25
U. S. Express	41⅝	Do preferred	53
Pacific Mail	37⅝	Chi. & Alton	111⅛
N. Y. Cent'l, con	94	Do preferred	111½
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	89⅝	Ohio & Mis'sippi	31⅝
Erie	23⅝	Hart'd & Erie	3⅝
Erie preferred	45	C. C. and C	78
Harlem	131⅛	C. C. & I. C	27
Do preferred	133	Burlington	150
Reading	95⅝	Tol. & Wabash	50⅝
Mich. Central	118	Do preferred	74
Lake Shore	91⅝		

Sub-treasury balance, gold......$70,222,314
Do. do. do. currency......11,027,034

From the Red River Country.

CHICAGO, August 26.—A letter in the St. Paul Pioneer, from the Red-river country, dated August 7th, says that the Provisional authorities had held a council at Fort Garry for the purpose of deciding the question of allowing the Canadian expedition to take possession of the country. It was determined that resistance would be useless, and Riel's men commenced plundering Fort Garry. Colonel Walsey's command was expected about the 20th inst., and it was believed that all the prominent rebels would be out of the settlement by that time.

Hon. Job E. Stevenson—An Impecunious Young Man Drowns Himself.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—Hon. Job. E. Stevenson, of the Second Ohio District, has returned. Strong influences are being used to induce him to reconsider his declination. It is believed by many that he will consent to become a candidate.

A young man, well dressed, supposed to be John Webile, of Chicago, committed suicide by drowning near this city, yesterday. Want of work and impecuniosity is the supposed cause.

The Far West.

OMAHA, Aug. 26.—The commissioners for distributing to the Indians left here to-day for Fort Laramie.

The Omaha and Southwestern Railroad Company expect to complete their first twenty miles of road on Monday next.

Two companies of infantry came down the river from one of the upper forts to-day, and will be sent west.

During the first six months of this year 7,059 passengers came east from California, and 11,804 went west.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, August 26.—Weather cool and cloudy. Monongahela 5 feet 8 inches. Allegheny 7 feet and falling. No coal out to-day. Probably six steamers will leave to-morrow if there is sufficient water.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—River fallen 1 foot in the last 24 hours. Now 8 feet 6 inches in the channel. Departed—Granite State, Wheeling. The Abeona commences receiving freight for Memphis to-morrow. The weather is clear and cool.

EVANSVILLE, IND, Aug. 26.—Weather clear and moderately warm; mercury 86 at noon. River declined 15 inches. The port list includes only regular packets, with rather light trips both ways. The Palestine arrived at 3 p. m., and goes a good trip back. The Shannon, New Orleans to Louisville, and Mollie Gratz, Louisville to Nashville, arrived at 3:15 p. m. with fair trips.

NASHVILLE, August 26.—River falling, with 3¼ feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair, but less warm. Arrived—Umpire, Cairo. Departed—Umpire, Cairo.

CAIRO, August 26.—Bon Accord, Mound City to St. Louis, 5 p. m.; Southwester, Louisville to New Orleans, 6; Sam Parker, St. Louis to Louisville, 1 p. m.; Ella Hughes, Nashville packet, 4; Grand Tower, St. Louis to Memphis, 6; City of Evansville, Evansville packet, 8. River fell 6 inches. Weather cloudy. Mercury 78.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—Arrived—Rob Roy and Harry Johnson, Keokuk; St. Joseph, Memphis; Lockwood, Shreveport; Susie Silver, New Orleans. Departed—St. Johns, Quincy; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Minneapolis, St. Paul. River still falling. Business active and improving.

MEMPHIS, August 26.—Weather clear. Mercury 88. River declining. Departed—Mary Forsyth, City of Vicksburg, Continental, the former last night. St. Louis; Nick Wall, Red river; Julia, Vicksburg; Anna, Cincinnati.

VICKSBURG, August 21.—Up—Mohawk and barges, 4; City of Cairo, 11 a. m. Down—Thompson Dean, 8 a. m. River rising. Weather cloudy and warm.

DIED.

LEE—On Tuesday, the 23d inst., at Lee's Summit, Jackson county, Mo., of congestive chill, Mrs. N. T. LEE, formerly of Nelson county, Ky.

GORE—On the 23d of August, of summer complaint, LILY, infant daughter of J. R. and Sarah F. Gore, aged three months and seven days.

MILLER—On the 21st of August, 1870, in Jackson, Ala., LIZZIE MOORE, eldest daughter of J. A. and late Captain W. M. Webling, and wife of the late Henry H. Miller.

To Builders and Others.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 26, 1870. }

THE two-story frame building in the jail yard, lately used for jail purposes, will be sold at public auction on Saturday, August 27, 1870, at 5 o'clock p. m., to the highest bidder. The same to be removed after the sale without unnecessary delay. Terms of sale, cash. JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPENING OF THE SUMMER SEASON.

EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT

SACRED CONCERT,

GIVEN BY

Philharmonic Orchestra.

The best of Lager Beer, pure Wines, fine Eatables, and Havana Cigars, always on hand.

Persons wishing to spend a Sunday afternoon well should not forget to visit the Lion Garden.

ap8 3m&Sat ANTON EHRET, Proprietor.

PUBLIC SALES.

Sale in Bankruptcy of Hart County Land.

AS assignee of I. R. H. Caldwell, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, at 12 o'clock M. on Monday, Sept. 5, 1870, (it being County Court day), at the court house door, in Munfordville, Hart county, Ky., a fine farm, of 81 acres of land, half a mile south of the town of Horse Cave, in said county, on the east side of the L. & N. Railroad, and adjoining the lands of W. T. Hodgens and B. H. Waters. The improvements consist of a handsome dwelling of five rooms, a good frame house a short distance from the dwelling (suitable for an overseer's house), a good barn, and suitable stables. The land is of excellent quality; 75 acres in cultivation and well watered.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of about 30 acres of land, mostly timbered, half a mile from above, on west side of L. & N. R. R., adjoining the lands of B. H. Waters. On this tract is a fine site for an orchard, already cleared for that purpose.

The tracts will be sold free from all liens and incumbrances.

Terms—One-half in 6 and one-half in 12 months, with interest, personal security, and lien.

STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee.

au6 13 20 27&sep3

For Sale.

I WILL, on the 12th day of September, 1870, in Lagrange, Ky., at the court house door, offer, to the highest bidder, a farm, 1½ miles east of Lagrange, lying on the Short Line road, containing 215 acres of land, 160 cleared, balance in timber—dwelling-house and out-buildings—very good well in the yard and good cistern on the place. Also a brick dwelling-house situated in Lagrange—4 rooms and halls, besides cook room and smoke-house.

Terms—⅓ cash; balance in 1 and 2 years.

au25 3t M. J. MCMAHON.

USE
SCHROEDER'S
BITTERS
FOR
COCKTAILS
J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS
LOUISVILLE, KY.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—A NICE LITTLE COUNTRY PLACE—Containing 10 acres of good land, 3½ miles from Broadway, on the Newburg pike. Good [illegible], two wells, fruit, &c. [illegible] property in part payment. [illegible] & SHAFFER, 366 West Market st. au18 d14

FOR SALE—SHELBY COUNTY FARM—Containing 180 acres of fine land, fronting on a good [illegible]. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A STORE—FIRST-CLASS STORE [illegible] town of Allensville, Todd county, Ky. [illegible] Apply to [illegible], Allensville, Ky. [illegible]

FOR SALE—112 ACRES OF LAND—On the [illegible] Shelby county, with brick house [illegible] Apply to ISAACS & JULIAN, No. 116 [illegible] au11 d&stf

FOR SALE—LAND—One of the finest tracts of land in Central Missouri, well improved, plenty of fine water and timber, will be sold very low, or [illegible]. ISAACS & JULIAN, 116 West Jefferson st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—FARM—A splendid Ohio river farm, situated five miles below Hawesville, Kentucky, and opposite Tell City, Indiana, containing [illegible] acres, 160 acres in cultivation, 80 acres in woodland. [illegible] Apply to W. J. Murphy & Co., real estate office, No. 110 Third street, Louisville, Ky. jy31 d&w

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LOGAN COUNTY FARM—Of 500 acres on Red river—[illegible] Apply to MORTON, WRIGHT & CO., [illegible] Agents, Russellville, Ky. jy8 d&w

FOR SALE—A FARM—In Trimble county, Ky. on the Ohio river, [illegible] containing about [illegible] acres [illegible]. For particulars apply to N. F. LEWIS, Tenth street, between Madison and Chestnut. jy21 d2t

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SHELBY COUNTY FARM—Situated 1½ miles southwest of Shelbyville, 2 miles south [illegible] containing [illegible] acres; 180 acres in a high state of cultivation; 25 acres woodland pasture; [illegible] brick house of 9 rooms, [illegible] Good spring, well, and cistern, and all necessary out-buildings convenient to residence, and splendid running water through the farm. This is one of the best farms in Shelby county, and is offered at a great bargain. The Shelbyville railroad will be running shortly within 3 miles of the farm. PEARSON & MEDDIS. jy5 d&f

FOR SALE—HOTEL—Any one wishing to purchase a pleasant and desirable hotel can do so by applying to the undersigned, in Eminence, Ky. I wish to sell the house known as the "Willard House." It is in a fine condition, with plenty of stables, all necessary out-buildings—good stables attached to it; also an ice-house filled with ice. Any one wishing to keep hotel can get as many boarders as they wish; also a great deal of transient custom. For terms apply to J. M. TODD, Jr., Eminence, Ky. ap14 d&f

SUBURBAN.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN ACRE PROPERTY—Lot No. 9, containing 27 acres, in Page & Howard's subdivision, near the Newburg road, and only a short distance from city limits, high and beautiful land. Price $10,000. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. jy26 d&f

LOST.

LOST—MONEY—Friday afternoon, an envelope, (superscription, C. Daniels) containing fifty-five or six dollars. Any one finding it will receive a reward of ten dollars by returning the money to Ratel & Toorney, 401 West Market street. au27

LOST—DOG—On Tuesday last, a black setter slut, with a little white on her breast. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to No. 404 Sixth street. aug24 dt

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Good boarding on reasonable terms can be had at No. 324 West Walnut, between First and Second streets. Several neat and comfortable rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, suitable for families or young gentlemen. References given and required. au3 d&dif

BOARDING—Very handsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with desirable board, in Elliott's Block, corner of Second and Jefferson. Also, day boarders accommodated. au13 d1f

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION CARD.

BRANCH OF S. G. HENRY & CO.

34 and 36 Seventh, between Main and Market.

FURNITURE AND GROCERIES

AT AUCTION.

☞ Sale Days—Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

WE have, at the solicitation of many friends, taken the large stores Nos. 34 and 36 Seventh street for the purpose of doing a strictly Commission business in Furniture and Groceries. Consignments solicited. Money advanced and account of sales returned promptly. Out-door sales attended to. au16 dtf S. G. HENRY & CO., Auct'rs.

BY J. G. MCNUTT & CO.

Household Furniture, Pianos, Carpets, &c.,

THIS DAY.

SATURDAY, Aug. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., in salesrooms, No. 148 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth, a large and general assortment of household furniture, pianos, carpets, chamber suits, good spring mattresses, &c. Also, at 7½ o'clock in the evening, twenty-first regular book sale, comprising a large assortment of historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, family Bibles, &c.

au27 J. G. McNUTT & CO., Auct'rs.

BY WHARTON & CO.,

80 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth.

Regular sale of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wash-stands, Spring Mattresses, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, &c.; also, a Large Lot of Bedding.

THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

WHARTON, Auctioneer.

BY C. J. MATTHEWS & CO.,

No. 235 Market street, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

Regular and Splendid Sale of All Kinds of Household Goods.

AT AUCTION,

THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, August 27, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms. Terms cash.

C. J. MATTHEWS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

BY OSBORNE & MCATEER.

ON north side of Walnut street, above Hancock, on Friday, Sept. 2, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., a two-story brick house, with porch, cistern, outbuildings, and large lot, the property of A. Gilmore, deceased. Terms made known before sale.

OSBORNE & MCATEER, 151 Jefferson st.,
au27 dtd Between Fourth and Fifth.

Auction Sale of Factory Building and Engine.

THE building recently occupied by us as a chair factory will be sold at public auction Saturday, Aug. 27, at 5 o'clock P. M., situated on Market street, bet. Preston and Jackson. [illegible] Terms will be stated at the time of sale.

LONG & BRO.,
S. W. cor. Wenzel and Washington sts.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auct'rs. [illegible]

Second Large Fall Sales

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

TUESDAY, Aug. 30, at 9½ o'clock, 1,000 lots assorted dry goods and clothing, consisting of cassimeres, cloths, jeans, canton and all-wool flannels, alpacas, merinos, Irish and table linens, Kentucky merino shirts and drawers, traveling shirts, woolen hosiery, shawls in great variety, and 300 lots assorted handkerchiefs, corsets, hosiery, &c. At 12½ o'clock, clothing in variety, cassimere coats, half suits, coats, pants and vests in satinet, jeans, &c.; 100 pairs extra fine jeans pants, &c.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 9½ o'clock, 1,000 cases boots and shoes at auction—men's super kip brogans; men's, boys' and youths' super kip boots; women's goat, serge and calf balmorals; men's assorted wear—the largest and best stock offered this season.

FRIDAY, Sept. 2, 1,000 lots dry goods, notions, &c. Country buyers will find many goods suitable to their wants in this stock, which is worthy their special attention.

S. G. HENRY & CO.

H. B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMER NAT. WILLIAMS—Now lying at the foot of Clay st. She is 122 feet long, carries 125 tons, and is suitable for a small river or shore trade. Apply to G. S. MOORE & CO., or WM. C. KIMBLE. jy1 dtf

FOR CINCINNATI,

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M., except Sunday.

GEN. BUELL ......Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL ......Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 2 P. M.

UNITED STATES......Capt. S. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE......Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharfboat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

TABASCO......MATHER, Master.

Will leave as above on This Day, the 27th, at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans.

LEONIDAS......MARATTA, Master.

Will positively leave as above on This Day, the 27th inst., at 5 P. M.

MONTGALM & CO., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.

LEONIDAS......MARATTA, Master.

Will leave as above on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 5 p. m.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.

WAUANITA......REES, Master.

Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 30th, at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.

For Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

R. E. LEE......CANNON, Master.

Will leave as above from Cairo on Thursday, the 1st, and Memphis Saturday, the 3d, on arrival of trains.

B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

Louisville and Arkansas Packet Company.

For Memphis, White and Black Rivers.

GLASGOW......GEO. DICKINSON, Master.

Will leave as above, going through direct, on Saturday, 27th inst., at 5 P. M. For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to B. C. LEVI, M. WATTERWHITE } Agents.

For Red River, Direct.

For Shreveport and Jefferson.

LIGHTFOOT......JNO. T. BOOTS, Master.

Will leave as above on Saturday, the 27th, at 5 p. m., from city wharf.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet.

"Old Reliable"

LEONORA No. 2.

S. M. GARRETT, master; W. P. GRAHAM, Clerk. Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.

apr23 dtf FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

For White River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red and Black rivers over the Louisville and White River Railroad and the steamers [illegible] [illegible] Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M. [illegible]

For Arkansas River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the steamers [illegible] [illegible] Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 P. M. [illegible]

☞ Advertisements [illegible] under the general heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—[illegible]

WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN—[illegible] acquainted with business men in [illegible]. A social gentleman, give good references, and be able to command $1,000 cash. Address "Superintendent," Courier-Journal office, stating name, references, and when and where an interview can be had. au27 3t&M3t

WANTED—A SITUATION—By a German who understands [illegible] as coachman, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Any one needing his services will please inquire for [illegible] TAMMEL, this office. au27 1t

WANTED—[illegible] No. 112 Fourth street, up stairs, and see for yourself. It will cost you nothing to investigate. au27 d3*

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE—[illegible] or a having such a house can apply to [illegible] by applying to W. SCOTT GLORE, [illegible] corner Third and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARD—For a man and wife, a small child and baby. References given and required. [illegible]

WANTED—A STORE—Centrally located, [illegible] Address [illegible] this office, R. M. Mc. [illegible]

WANTED—A PARTNER—With a small capital [illegible] a large and profitable business. [illegible]

WANTED—GUARDIAN—[illegible] in La Grange, Ky. [illegible] ADMAN. [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man of long and practical experience in the drug business. Address "Drug Clerk," this office. [illegible]

WANTED—SADDLE-TREE MAKERS—3 or 4 good tree makers and 5 or 6 good frame-side trees on permanent work. Call at 334 Main street, one door east of Seventh. [illegible]

WANTED—A WHITE WOMAN—To cook, wash and iron. Apply at 86 Main st. au26 d3t

WANTED—BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS—To [illegible] workmen for fine sewed and pegged work; one to be foreman. Address T. J. [illegible] Columbia, Tenn. References—Messrs. Mooney, Ma[illegible] & Cowan, Louisville, Ky. au24 d6t

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—SEAMSTRESS—[illegible] stands cutting and fitting. Apply, through the office, to Mrs. G. T. L. au24 d1t

WANTED—15 good freestone stone-cutters, to [illegible]. Work will be guaranteed until [illegible] OWEN, MCDONALD & CO., Louisville, Ky. au24 d1w

WANTED—INFORMATION of JOHN GALLAWAY, who was in the Episcopal Orphan Asylum at Louisville about [illegible] with his brother [illegible] Galaway. Address A. H. DERBULAR, [illegible] Ind. au13 d3t

WANTED—A GOVERNESS—Who can teach the English branches, French, Latin, and music on the piano. A Catholic preferred. References required. Address 334 West Main st., Louisville, Ky. W. HEFFERNAN. au11 dtf

WANTED—1,000 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Girls, do you want a place? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl AT ONCE: cooks, nurses, maids, &c., for private families, hotels, stores, &c., in city or country. Girls directed to situations free of charge. MILLER & CO. au1 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS.

$240 per month to agents. 12 entirely new articles, staple as flour. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 88 S. Halsted st., Chicago. au13 d1t

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS—To introduce the BUCKEYE $20 SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40 to use the celebrated Wilson feed. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. OUTFIT FREE. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O. au7 d1y

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the above territory, are offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company having a large list of policy-holders in every important town in the State, makes it the most desirable company for agents to work. Reference required. Address S. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky. mh26 dtf

10 GALLONS WHISKY for $1. Instructions 25c. Address BIRD, Fort Deposit, Md. au13 d1t

BARKEEPER'S GUIDE to mix drinks. Send 10c to BIRD, Fort Deposit, Md. au13 d1t

WANTED—AGENTS—To manufacture and sell our labor-saving inventions. HUGHES & HUGHES, 2½ High st., Louisville, Ky. my31 d&w

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—TO CARPENTERS—A full set of carpenter's tools, in good order, mortising machine, benches, &c. Apply to C. W. STEVENSON, this office.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE—On the northwest corner of Broadway and Second st. The house has all modern conveniences, and is in thorough repair in every respect. The lot is [illegible] and includes the dwelling and two cottages on the rear. [illegible] to be sold on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 5 o'clock P. M., on the premises. HENNING & SPEED, PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auct'rs.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE—No. 438, south side Walnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Apply on the premises. au26 d4t

FOR SALE—BRICK COTTAGE HOUSE—390 West Jefferson street, bet. Tenth and Eleventh; contains 5 rooms, water and gas. Also, lot, 95x[illegible], on southeast cor. Twenty-second and Jefferson sts. For terms, apply at 390 West Jefferson st. au18 d1t

FOR SALE—[illegible] feet on s.e. cor. First and St. Catharine; [illegible] feet on east side First st., [illegible] St. Joseph; 60x[illegible] feet on west side Brook st., bet. St. Catharine and St. Joseph. The First-street cars run regularly to Oak st. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 150 Main st. au13 d1t

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A LOT—34 feet front by 200 deep, fronting on the south side of Portland avenue, between Fourth and Fifth cross streets—extending through to Lytle street. Gas and water fixed in. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—A two-story brick house and lot on the west side of [illegible] street, bet. Broadway and Jacob—5 rooms and kitchen, gas, &c. Price $4,000, on long credit. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—LOT—120 by 160 to a 20-foot alley, on the east side of Preston street, bet. Broadway and Jacob. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. a14 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—50 by 160 to a 20-foot alley, on the west side of Preston street, bet. College and Jacob. For terms apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—LOT—[illegible] on Third street, near the House of Refuge. For terms, apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—LOT—100 by 190 on Third, beyond Weissinger avenue. Price $[illegible]. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A LIGHT TROTTING [illegible] [illegible] Apply at 142 Main street. au21 d6t

FOR SALE—HOUSE—On First street, [illegible] The house has [illegible] [illegible]

FOR SALE—GROUND—120 by 120 feet of ground on the [illegible] Market street, [illegible] Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 150 Main street. [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] DEEP—Northwest corner of Wenzel and Broadway, near the crossing of the Short Line Railroad connecting with Louisville and Nashville R. R. Price $[illegible] per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy24 dtf

FOR SALE—A 3-STORY BRICK BUSINESS HOUSE—Located on Third street, between Main and Water; lot 25½ by 87 deep. Price $[illegible], one-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years with interest and lien. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy13 dtf

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT BRICK RESIDENCE—On the south side of Walnut st., near Preston; 10 rooms, well arranged; all modern conveniences; stable and carriage-house; lot 30 by 200 to a paved alley. For terms, apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy13 dtf

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS HOUSE—On Market street, between Second and Third. Also, several lots [illegible], bet. First and Second. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy13 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—[illegible] by 190 to an alley, northeast corner First and Kentucky. Price $[illegible] per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy13 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—60 by 190 to an alley, on the east side of Third street, a short distance south of Kentucky. Price $[illegible] per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy13 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—[illegible] by 190 to an alley, on the west side of Fourth street, near the [illegible] [illegible]. For terms, apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy13 dtf

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME LOT—On Breckinridge street, bet. Floyd and Preston; 165 by 200 to an alley. For terms, apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy13 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS—A house and lot on the south side of Breckinridge street, between Second and Third streets; house contains 8 rooms; lot 36 by 200. Also, a lot 60 by 156 on southwest corner of Logan and Cane streets. Also a lot 66 2-3x120 [illegible] feet, on the east side of Shelby street, between Kentucky and Cane streets. Also a lot with a front of 66 feet, on Eighteenth street, between Grayson and Walnut streets. Terms easy. Apply to J. G. WILSON, 198 West Jefferson st. jy6 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—In size to suit purchasers, on Broadway, Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, by GRAVES & SON. [illegible]

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—3 BRICK DWELLING HOUSES—On Floyd street, newly painted and papered. Rent $25 to $30 per month. JOHN B. MOIL[illegible] & SON, No. [illegible] Second street. [illegible]

FOR RENT—ROOM—A handsomely-furnished sleeping-room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, at 141 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth, north side. au26 d4t

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A fine new residence, centrally located. Apply to WARFIELD & FRYER, No. 96 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. au24 d4t

FOR RENT—MY COTTAGE—On Chestnut street, second door above Jackson, north side. Possession given between 10th and 17th of September. For further particulars apply at the Madison-street Flour Mills. F. VAN SEGGERN. au21 d1t

FOR RENT—ROOMS—A private family (of only four) would let one or two rooms to a first-class party desiring good board and a home. Persons wishing such accommodations can obtain them by addressing Mrs. O. H. M., Postoffice. References required. au17 d1f

FOR RENT—LARGE BRICK BUILDING—Corner Third and Green sts.—cellar and 3 rooms—ground floor—an upright engine, [illegible] Price $[illegible] per annum. Apply to A. E. RICHARDS, 7 Court Place. au1 d1f

FOR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE—On the south side of Broadway, east of Brook avenue, lately occupied by J. M. Bryant, Esq.; everything complete about the house. For terms, apply to W. HEFFERNAN, 334 Main street, bet. Eighth and Ninth.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Now occupied by Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. Possession given immediately. R. A. VESCH. [illegible]

FOR RENT—A FINE BRICK STOREHOUSE—Formerly occupied by the undersigned, situated on the west side of Seventh street, between Main and Market. For terms apply to [illegible] & CO., No. 211 Seventh street, bet. Main and river. jy15 dtf

FOR RENT—A FINE BRICK STOREHOUSE—Situated on Main street, bet. Eighth and Ninth, 25 feet front, 4 stories high, and built back 180 feet; has elevator, and is in general good repair. Held at $1,800. Apply to JOHN S. SHAWHAN, or JOHN H. BRAND. my4 dtf

FOR LEASE—LOTS—For a term of years, building lots of size to suit purchasers, on Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, west of Twenty-second street, on Chestnut and Madison streets, between Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth, [illegible] by GRAVES & SON, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut. ap14 dtf